

NEW SALEM : General History

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NEW SALEM

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Illinois New Salem

General History

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

5-27-1881

From the Inter Ocean.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S EARLY DAYS.

More Reminiscences of Salem, and Lincoln's Early Life—Some Pretty Hard Stories.

I have read with great interest the account of the early days of Mr. Lincoln at Salem. Salem at that day could well be styled the Nazareth of Illinois. I was then living in Irish Geone, twenty miles north of Springfield, and we had to go to Salem to mill in the dry season, and to have our wool made into rolls; the women then spun and wove the clothes for the family.

Salem was settled by Kentuckians, from the Green River country, mostly from Barren and Green counties; they were hard-shell forty gallon Baptists, and at that time the most numerous religious body in the state. They were opposed to Sunday schools, Bible societies, or the payment of any salary to the minister. Their Saturdays were devoted entirely to shooting matches and horse racing, diversified a little with cock and dog fights, and it was rare indeed that a Saturday passed that there was no fist fights in Salem, and, according to the rules of the Salem ring, biting and gouging were not prohibited. The community was not without men who had lost an eye, ear, or finger in their Kentucky or Salem encounters, and it was said that the women would bet the spinning of so much yarn on the results of approaching fights. It was by no means a rare thing to see bruised faces at church on Sundays.

"THE CLARY'S GROVE SET."

A few miles from Salem was Clary's Grove, settled by New Jersey Presbyterians, a wealthy and prosperous settlement. At Clary's Grove there was a Presbyterian church and a strong temperance society, and it happened that one of the members of the Salem Baptist church lived in Clary's Grove, and he joined the temperance society there, for which he was arraigned by his church, and it so happened that the day that he was tried by the church that Deacon Green was also under trial, the one for joining a temperance society, the other for fighting. The temperance man was turned out, and Deacon Green was kept in—the one confessed his fault, the other did not.

This is the society in which Mr. Lincoln spent several years of his life, and just at a time when life's character is formed, and I think it is safe to say that what Mr. Lincoln learned of human nature during that time contributed largely to his grand character through life. While he was not one of these rough people, they were his friends, without guile or deceit; through life they were his friends without the hope of reward, simply because he was humane, honest, truthful, and just.

In all Mr. Lincoln's after life he never lost sight of the difference between the friendship of the tyrannical, selfish, trading, and treacherous "society" and the honest, toiling, rough masses who love honesty and hate roguery. He was of the people.

In 1832 Mr. Lincoln commanded a company in the Blackhawk war, and during the campaign made the acquaintance of many citizens of the county belonging to the command. In 1834 he was a

CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

At that time Sangamon county embraced most of what is now Cass county, all of Mason, Menard, Logan, Christian, and

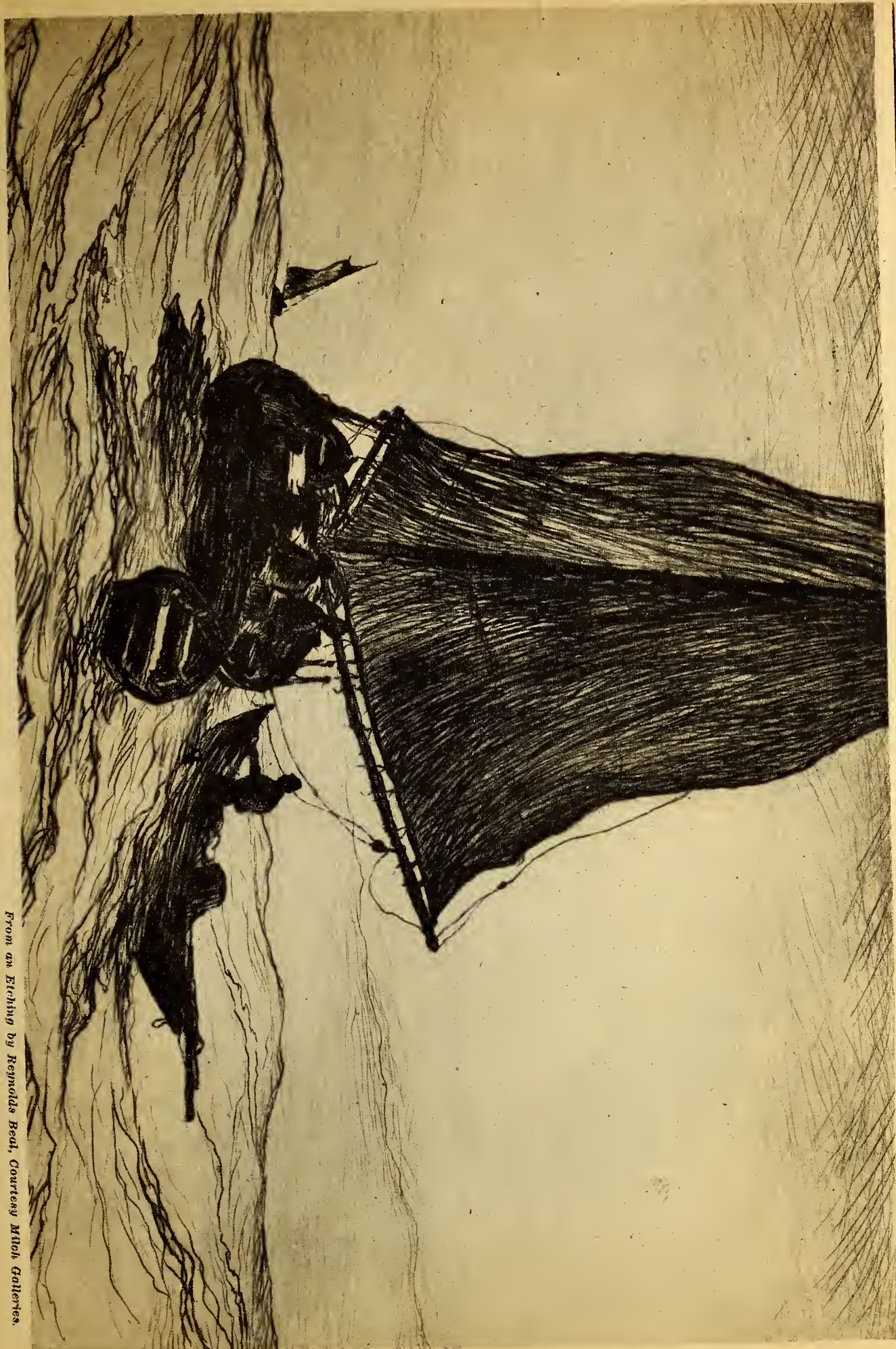
most, if not all, of Dewitt. The county was then entitled to four members in the lower house. Mr. Lincoln was then probably not worth \$100 in the world, had never made a public speech, and he was not able to make a canvass of that great county and made none, but that personal magnetism that attached him to all honest men found friends all over the county who had either met him during the Blackhawk campaign or at his Salem home, who attended the election precincts as active supporters. The election was on the first Monday in August and Mr. Lincoln's majority was some 700 votes above any other candidate, while outside of the Salem precinct not one voter out of fifty had ever seen him. I rode fourteen miles to the Lake Fork precinct, near the present town of Lincoln, and got to the precinct before the polls were opened, and filled up every ticket that was voted except three, and got Mr. Lincoln's name on every vote that I filled up, giving him 108 votes at the precinct. That was before the day that "Canada Peck" and Douglas had inaugurated the caucus system in the state.

NOMINATED FOR SENATOR.

Twenty-eight years later the republican state convention nominated Mr. Lincoln for United States senator, the first and last nomination of United States senator by a state convention of a man not then in the senate, and this was done when the state was full of other great men, pets of the republican party. Douglas was then in Washington. He had there a half-brother—Judge Granger—in the interior department. Judge Charles Mason, of Iowa, was then commissioner of patents. Mason said to Granger that the selection of Lincoln for the senate by the state convention would make the race easy for Douglas, as it would doubtless offend other republicans. Granger said, "No, Douglas does not think so; he would far rather fight the field than Lincoln," and no man knew Lincoln's power before the people better than did Douglas. Douglas left at once for Illinois with ample means to make the fight, and no contest in the United States ever equaled that of 1858 between Lincoln and Douglas, in the ability of the speakers and excitement on the part of the people. Whenever either of them spoke the whole population, men, women, and children turned out to hear them and at the joint debate, the people from the adjoining states flocked to hear them by car and by steamboats. No other such man has lived in this generation as Abraham Lincoln. He possessed far more than the ordinary human nature.

THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE, FEBRUARY 12, 1933.

9



From an Etching by Reynolds Beal, Courtesy Mitha Galleries.

"Still Gloucestermen Are Sailors, and Seamanship Is Honored."



From a Drawing by Blenden Campbell, New York Public Library Picture Collection.
When Lincoln Read Law in the Grocery Store, at New Salem.

By ROBERT B. ATWOOD

ON a bluff above the Sangamon River, twenty-three miles northwest of Springfield, in Illinois, there stood a century ago a pioneer hamlet of about twenty houses and perhaps five times that many inhabitants. New Salem, like many another prairie town of that period, had its dream of coming glory.

The Sangamon, so it was thought, could be navigated by steamboats. One could go down that muddy stream from a New Salem wharf into the Illinois, down the Illinois into the Mississippi, and thence, by water highways that ran to the four points of the compass, to St. Louis, to Cincinnati, to Pittsburgh and to New Orleans, where slaves were sold like cattle, where yellow fever raged, where French was as commonly spoken as English, where lovely Creole girls looked through the iron grilles of their windows at the world in high hats and violent waistcoats and where the commerce of a continental interior met the traffic of the seven seas.

No, New Salem did not seem isolated to those dreamers of dreams who in a few more short years were to lie under mossy grave-stones, remembered not for what they did but for the passing of a figure of destiny across their humble stage. The dreamers were to be buried with the dreamers. Grass was to grow in the streets of New Salem, its clump of houses to sink back into the kindly earth. Yet it was fated to be better known in American history than many a proud and prosperous city. The names of almost all of its obscure inhabitants were to be remembered, their personalities studied with patient care. Finally, its very houses were to reappear, to spring, as it were, out of the prairie grass again, so that the little village would become immortal.

For it was here that Abraham Lincoln, coming out of the backwoods, out of an even more primitive environment than New Salem, passed six formative years of his life. New Salem was his university, for here he studied the Bible, Shakespeare, surveying, law and, above all, human nature. He came to it an ignorant and obscure boy; he left it with his feet well planted on the road to greatness. And here, most poignant incident of all his early life, he met and loved and lost Ann Rutledge.

THE bluff above the Sangamon is probably more peaceful today, except as the quiet is broken by the coming and going of

visitors, than it was when Abraham Lincoln left it nearly a century ago. But, beginning with the restoration of five or six cabins in 1913, the hamlet is coming back to a changeless life of its own, like a fragment of the past maintained by enchantment or escaped through some loophole in the wall of time. The State of Illinois, completing the work begun by the Old Salem Lincoln League in 1913, is reconstructing the deserted village in its entirety as a national shrine for the martyred President. Thus New Salem is rising again on its sixty-acre plot.

Before long the modern visitor will be able to walk along its two streets—really one street, looped back upon itself, following the curves of river and bluff, past the landmarks that must have been as familiar to Lincoln as the buttons on his coat.

The visitor, if he can project himself back a hundred years and think of these restored buildings not as a stage setting but as places in which people lived, worked, hoped, made merry, suffered, can catch again the spirit of New Salem. For New Salem was both a community and a symbol. As a community, with its hundred or so of population, it served the practical purpose of giving the farmers who were scattered about the neighboring prairie a place to shop. Some of them, Sandburg says, came as far as fifty miles "to have their grain turned into flour, and to buy salt, sugar, coffee, handkerchiefs, hardware and calico prints and bonnets." They came to be doctored, to go to church, to bring their children to school, to swap stories, news and political opinions with one another and with the townspeople.

SOCIAL and intellectual life seems to have been far greater than it could be today in a village of the same size. New Salem fairly teemed with ideas, it pulsed with hope. It was in this fact that its symbolism consisted—it was America on the march, conquering the continent. No one in New Salem, when Lincoln first saw the spot, would have exchanged his land or his prospects for similar ones in Chicago—which was then a hamlet, too, and alive with wild hopes.

Chicago was destined to flourish as a community and to become the second city in the country; New Salem was to be remembered and restored for what it symbolized.

All this may be said to have come about because Denton Offutt, late in 1830, conceived the idea of end-

ing a flat-boat cargo down the river to New Orleans, and then of setting up a store at New Salem. The three men whom he hired built the flat boat at themselves and started down the Sangamon in April, 1831. At New Salem the boat caught on the dam and one of the crew saved it by the ingenious expedient of boring a hole in the bottom. The whole population of the village turned out to watch and give advice.

A slim, blue-eyed girl of 19 with hair like red gold may have stood on the bank and seen young Lincoln splashing about in the chilly waters of the Sangamon, with his trousers, as one observer said, "rolled up about five feet." Why shouldn't Ann Rutledge have come down with the others from the tavern where her pious, studious father sold whisky, served up pork and venison and corn pone and discussed politics with those restless, eager patrons of his?

Abraham Lincoln was 22 years old, friendless, overgrown, uncouth and uneducated. He could throw pork barrels around a flatboat as though they were pumpkins. But a

woman would not have loved him at first sight, nor at second. A sensible girl would have preferred a man like John McNeil, whom Ann must also have seen for the first time in 1831; for a time Ann was, in fact, to be betrothed to this ambitious young Easterner, who in a year or two accumulated what was for that time and place the amazing fortune of \$10,000. She could not be expected to see, at once, that the blood in McNeil's veins was colder than the April flood of the Sangamon, and that this blue-lipped, shivering flatboatman had a heart as warm as an August noon and a tenderness such as few women, and few nations, have known.

AS for Lincoln, he was not then, or afterward, a man to exaggerate his importance in the eyes of women. He was not much to look at, despite the fact that, measured longitudinally, there was a good

deal to him. He had not yet anything that could be called an education, unless there had been education in following the wanderings of a ne'er-do-well father, in search of a fortune never found, from Kentucky into Southern Indiana, and from Indiana into Illinois. His worldly prospects at the moment were summed up in the \$60, plus 60 cents a day for the time actually put in, that Offutt was paying him for the trip to New Orleans.

So off he went, down river, into the Illinois, into the big river, dodging snags, picking tow-heads, hearing the steamboats tooting in the fog, down to New Orleans. In August he was back again; as Herndon put it, "the waters of the Sangamon River washed him in to New Salem," washed him into Offutt's new store, in fact.

The goods for the store did not arrive as soon as Lincoln did, and he had some weeks of leisure. The

first day he spent registering votes at the polling place, for it was election day. Herndon's cousin afterward said that Lincoln whittled away the time between votes by telling stories, including the one about the preacher who had to interrupt his sermon to attend to a little blue lizard that had run up his trouser leg.

When the store was opened, in September, Offutt boasted of his clerk's strength and the "Clary's Grove Boys" brought their champion, Jack Armstrong, around. Armstrong stamped his heel on Lincoln's instep and Lincoln, losing his temper, picked him up by the throat, shook him and threw him to the ground. Getting his breath back, Armstrong pushed his way through the little crowd of his belligerent followers, shook Lincoln's hand, and was one of his best friends from then on. Years later Lincoln cleared Armstrong's

name of a murder charge by proving that there was no moonlight on a certain night when prosecution witnesses said they had seen the dark deed done.

OFFUTT's new clerk did not drink or smoke, but he had proved his strength and courage and he could tell stories. These characteristics, together with that strange something which was to give him increasing power over the respect and affections of men as he grew to his full stature, won him a place at once in New Salem. With women, unless they were safely married and settled down, he was not at his ease, but in the world of men he was secure and confident. This meant something for a man who had few secrets in New Salem. Living there was like being on a ship at sea on a long voyage. A man's real nature was known to every one.

THE TOWN THAT WAS A SCHOOL TO LINCOLN

In New Salem, Illinois, Which Is Now Being Restored by the State, the Boy Who Was to Become a Great President Studied Books and Human Nature, Loved, and Grew Into Man's Estate



"Here Lincoln Met and Loved and Lost Ann"—The Rutledge Cabin at New Salem.

Rittase Photo.



When Lincoln Was a Riverman in the New Salem Days.

Brown Brothers.

Offutt's store did a poor business, and Lincoln had time to read and study. Even in this humble occupation, in this primitive town he felt the defects of his education. So he walked several

miles to find a man who had a copy of Kirkham's grammar, got it, and studied it in his spare time at the store and at night, lying by a fire of shavings in the Onestott cooper shop—later he wrote Ann Rutledge's name in that book.

Soon the Offutt store, as Lincoln put it, "winked out." Lincoln announced his candidacy for the Legislature, enlisted in the Black Hawk War, was elected Captain, did a lot of walking and riding but no fighting, carried New Salem in the August elections by almost unanimous vote, but was defeated by the vote of other precincts where he was not known. New Salem, which did know him, had shown what it thought of him. Another proof of his standing was that he was able to set up with William F. Berry in the grocery business and buy out the stock of another grocery store whose proprietor had displeased the "Clary's

houn was a Democrat and Lincoln a Whig. Lincoln studied surveying night and day, and at the end of six weeks was a surveyor, and a good one. Then, in May, 1833, he was made postmaster. The place did not pay him much money, but it gave him the first chance to read all the newspapers that came to town. His office was in Hill's store, which had once been Hill & McNeil's, next door to the old Berry & Lincoln store.

Lincoln, getting ahead faster in friendships and in understanding than in the world's goods, must have encountered her when he attended the meetings of the debating society at the Rutledge Tavern; and in 1834, when he was again a candidate for the Illinois Legislature, this time successfully, he boarded for several months at the tavern.

Ann was a girl no one could help noticing. "Miss Rutledge," wrote her former fiancé, John McNeil or McNamar, many years afterward, "was a gentle, Aimable Maiden without any of the airs of your city Belles but winsome and comely withal, a blonde in complexion with golden hair, cherry red lips and bonny Blue Eyes." Others described her hair as reddish in hue; red-gold is a fair enough inference.

Young Lincoln could not have helped exchanging a few words with her now and then, though he was notoriously bashful with young women; it turned out that he could not help, in his strange, tortured way, loving her almost to desperation. He could not have helped knowing, when she came to Hill's store for her mail, that she expected a letter from John McNeil, who had gone East promising to return and marry her, and that the letter never came. He knew, too, that McNeil's real name was McNamar, and he may or may not have believed the man's story that he had taken an assumed name in order to keep indignant relatives off his track until he had made his "pile."

Here we come upon a mystery in Lincoln's life which may never be solved to everybody's satisfaction. The stories that Herndon collected many years after the event indicate that Lincoln loved Ann Rutledge so much that her death nearly drove him to suicide. Little other

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(Continued on Page 17)



New Salem Long Ago—Here, "in Failure and in Sorrow and in Congenial Associations, Lincoln's Greatness Began to Grow."

From a Drawing by Rolfe Renouf, Georg Studio Photo.

THE TOWN THAT WAS A SCHOOL TO LINCOLN

In New Salem, Illinois, Now Being Restored, the Boy Who Was to Be President, Studied Books and Human Nature and Grew Into Manhood

(Continued from Page 11)

evidence can be found to support this theory and the romance of Ann and Abraham has been dismissed by some as rank sentimentality. Yet it contains no shred of improbability.

IS the truth in the skeptical biographers who hunt for proof and do not find it? Or is it in Carl Sandburg's poetic prose and Edgar Lee Masters's prose poetry? One may be hard-headed enough about this matter and still believe that Lincoln would have understood Sandburg's sentence—"As the bine spray from one young woman's eyes haunted him he felt it was enough to have looked into such a face and to have learned that such an earthly frame as that of Ann Rutledge had been raised out of the breathing dust"; and believe, too, that he would have accepted, in his great humility, Masters's lines, now carved on the stone that marks Ann's last resting place:

*Out of me unworthy and unknown
The vibrations of deathless music!
I am Ann Rutledge who sleep beneath these weeds.*

*Beloved of Abraham Lincoln,
Wedded to him not through union
But through separation.
Blood forever, O Republic,
From the dust of my bosom.*

Is it an improbable myth that Lincoln at first dared hardly raise his eyes to meet the smiling blue ones of Ann Rutledge; that he took courage as his own standing in the community improved, and after he had ventured into the great world at Vandalla as a legislator; and that the barriers between them broke down when John McNamara neither wrote nor returned? It was like the Lincoln of 1833 to avow his love when the Rutledges had fallen on hard times, had been compelled to give up their tavern and were living on a farm to which the absent McNamara himself held title.

In the Spring of 1833, after Lincoln returned from the Legislature, he and Ann were engaged to be married. Their plans, so the story has it, had been well matured. Ann was to go in the Fall to a seminary at Jacksonville and Lincoln was to enter Illinois College in the same town. In August Ann fell sick at the Sand Ridge farm, some miles outside of New Salem. When there was no longer hope for her recovery, she asked for Lincoln and he was sent for. He came, the door was closed upon them, and he heard her voice and looked upon her living face for the last time. A few days later she died.

MANY years have been wasted in determining the effect that Ann's death had upon Lincoln. The evidence given is almost entirely Herndon's and is perhaps influenced by Herndon's desire to make much of Ann and as little as possible of poor Mary Todd, between whom and Herndon there was a lifelong feud. We do not know with the certainty of an equation that, as Sandburg puts it, "a week after the burial of Ann Rutledge, Bill Green found him rambling in the woods along the Sangamon River, mumbling sentences Bill couldn't make out." We do not know that his friends came upon him lying with a long arm extended in vain protectiveness across Ann's newly made grave or that he burst out fiercely when the Greens took him home, "I can't bear to think of her out there alone. The rain and the storm shan't heat on her grave."

We do know that he came out of his period at New Salem with a pronounced tendency toward melancholia, which may have been in part hereditary, but which was but little commented upon prior to the death of Ann Rutledge.

Years later he was to say, inquiring about the Rutledges, "I loved Ann dearly, and my mind was seriously disturbed at her death. I think of her always. It was my

first love and I cannot tell you how dearly I loved her. I think of her often, often of her now."

The New Salem days of Lincoln had to end. Perhaps after Ann's death he wanted them to end. In 1837 he moved to Springfield to become a law partner of his friend and patron, Stuart, who showed his confidence in the lanky youngster by making the arrangement for the partnership even before Lincoln had passed the bar examinations.

With Lincoln's departure New Salem's star began to wane and soon after 1837 economic conditions led to abandonment of the town,



Lincoln the Rail-Splitter.

just as though it had already served its historical purpose. Its restoration is an acknowledgment of the fact that there, in failure and in sorrow as well as in congenial associations with men and women of highly individualized personalities, Lincoln's greatness began to grow.

NEW SALEM, patiently and accurately restored, represents a small enterprise compared with the extensive rebuilding which has been made possible at Williamsburg, in Virginia, by the gift of John D. Rockefeller Jr. But it will be unique in kind and in significance. For New Salem, though of minute size, had a personality of its own which the present restoration, carried forward for the State of Illinois by a commission headed by Harry H. Cleveland and with Paul M. Angle, a well-known Lincoln authority, as an active member, is bringing to life.

Books, legal records, photographs of log cabins similar to those of Lincoln's day, reminiscences of those who knew the village before it had entirely disappeared, excavations and measurements of the old foundations, have all been called upon to guide the work.

With the exception of the Lincoln & Berry grocery store, which will be sheathed with walnut siding, as it was in Lincoln's time, every building will be of hewn logs. The timbers will be treated with a chemical preservative so that the village, when rebuilt, will resist the ravages of time and the elements. The new structures, more accurately reproduced, and furnished as they were in Lincoln's day, will take the places of those hastily erected in 1818, and others will be added.

Every precaution will be taken to make sure that the restored cabins will not suffer, as the others did, from the hands of vandals, who carved their names and initials in the crude woodwork. The State plans to have attendants accompany visitors when the restoration program is completed. To make access easy and, at the same time, to add a touch suggestive of the olden days, the old Springfield road, which once reached out from New Salem, has been traced through the twenty-three miles of overgrowth which long hid it, and will be re-

stored to the appearance it had when Lincoln traveled it afoot or on horseback. Trees, shrubs and wild flowers will skirt the road as they did a century ago. The only marked difference in its appearance will be the modern surface for automobile traffic.

One hundred thousand persons from widely scattered parts of the world each year visit the Lincoln tomb and homestead at Springfield. The new road will make it possible for them to continue their pilgrimage to the scene of Lincoln's youth manhood, following the route he knew so well. Could he himself, or his lank ghost, follow it again, returning to this spot that he must once have loved, he would easily recognize the buildings he knew. There were not many of them—perhaps two dozen altogether in the village itself.

One building, now to be restored, with which Lincoln would have association, would be the schoolhouse in the hollow south of the village proper, where he went often to consult with Mentor Graham, the schoolmaster, over knotty problems encountered in grammar and arithmetic. Arriving at the village proper, and walking along the main street, first in a southerly, then in a westerly direction, Lincoln would come to Clary's Grocery Store, then to Denton Offutt's store, where he first clerked. Not far beyond this he would arrive at the Rutledge Tavern, on the left hand side of the street, and nearly opposite it, the store which once bore the names of Lincoln and Berry.

A LITTLE further on would be the home of Dr. John Allen, on the left—a devoted physician, whom Lincoln liked; and on the opposite side, Samuel Hill's residence, which was near the Hill & McNamara Store. Next Hill's house he would find Dr. Regnier's looking familiar enough, and then, passing Martin Waddell's and Robert Johnson's, on opposite sides of the street, he would come to Jack Kelo's place.

Then he might turn across the street again to Onstott's. The other buildings would look as they should, though built of oak cut down long after Lincoln's death. But Onstott's would have the very fragrance of the past, for it is the one building in New Salem which still has the original logs. Its career has been checked. When New Salem was abandoned this cabin was hauled to Petersburg, some miles away. The town grew around it, and it stood for years, half forgotten, in a dreary backyard. Then the Old Salem Lincoln League, in 1918, identified it and hauled it back to New Salem.

But the cabin would bring back memories. He would recall when Onstott had his copper shop there and when a young Abraham, desperately intent on learning and getting ahead, sprawled on its floor at night, reading Shakespeare, Burns and the Bible, grappling with Blackstone, the English grammar and the rules of surveying by the light of burning shavings. It would all come back to him, the sorrow and the struggle, the long road, the vast avenue into which this narrow street of New Salem had opened. The walls would draw apart and turn to marble, the rough ceiling rise upon great columns—for here, in Onstott's cooper shop, took shape the brooding dreams of the man who was to sit in heroic marble in the Lincoln Memorial at Washington.

Or was it here? Was it in the Rutledge Tavern, when he saw the blue-eyed Ann, with her hair of rusty gold, coming slowly toward him? The question remains with no final answer. We know only that in Lincoln's "deathless music" there was a haunting undertone that may have been an echo of New Salem and of a dead girl's voice.

A TIP FROM A TRAVELER



"Dioouh bein' served—dining cah foh'ad."
"What do you say to a little food, Harry?"



"No coffee for me. It always keeps me awake."
"Take a tip from an old traveler. Order Sanka Coffee.
You can drink it and sleep."



"Say this is darned good coffee. I hope you're right about it oot keepin' me awake."
"If it does, I'll buy your breakfast in the morning."



"You win, Harry. Best night's sleep I've had on a train in years. If Sanka Coffee is as good as that to my nerves, I'm going to drink it for breakfast, too!"

DRINK IT—AND SLEEP

● Get a pound of Sanka Coffee from your grocer to-day...drink it to-night...and sleep! Vacuum-sealed cans. Money back if not satisfied. Sanka Coffee is a product of General Foods.



SANKA COFFEE
REAL COFFEE • 97% CAFFEIN-FREE!

OUT OF GLOUCESTER TO THE WINTER SEA

At the height of winter on the North Atlantic, when ships are battered and lost and mid-ocean rescues thrill the world, the fishing fleets still go out to brave the wrath of storm and wave. This article gives a glimpse of the life of the fishermen of Gloucester in this season of elemental strife and peril.

By L. H. ROEBINS

THE red storm flag was flying its black spot, the other day, above Gloucester harbor. down on Cape Ann. A mid-winter gale was coming, and weeks of savage weather were overdue. Yet a dozen fishing boats at the wharves were calmly fitting out for sea. It is a way they have in old Gloucester. It is the tradition of the port never to consult the calendar. All winter long the boats go out as a matter of course.

There is a townful of people, 20,000 of them, whose livelihood depends, in one way or another, on "what comes around Eastern Point in wooden bottoms." Winter and in the North Atlantic, in their ancient ominous alliance, may thunder in the kelpy caverns of the bass rocks around the point or roar on the reef of Norman's Woe near by. Still Gloucester thinks only of the duty that lies immediately before its eyes, which is to go down to the sea in power schooners, down to the sea heaving and glistening yonder past Ten Pound Island, and do business in great waters, getting codfish for the nation's breakfast.

Out there where Cape Ann thrusts into the storms, the ocean has advertised its awesomeness to fisher folk for three centuries. It has taken the lives of perhaps 8,000 men sailing out of Gloucester since New England history began.

Danger is commonplace to the people there, they see so much of it. No year but some vessel goes out past the breakwater, never to return. Last year there were twelve such, and year before last eleven. Every year boats come back with flags at half-mast. On the wharves

With Silent Courage the Fishermen Carry On, Daring the Atlantic Storms While the Town Watches the Sky

and on the hill, where Gloucester women and children watched for husbands and fathers in the past, women and children still watch with the anxiety of old. But danger is not talked about by Gloucester folk, and courage is taken for granted there. The town maintains its tradition.

Just now the handsome new mansions that look out to sea from the rocks of the point are shuttered and lifeless. The Summer people have fled before the Down East Winter, and wisely, too. At one million dollar estate the ocean has climbed the headland in the owner's absence and played in his sumptuous concrete swimming pool, leaving it a wreck. But the real life of the town, the harbor life, and the life of famous Gloucester Main Street, winding like a snake's track around the little haven, keeps on.

No shutters blank the windows of those solid, square-box houses in quiet side streets where the old Yankee families live. The tall, close-crowded dwellings of the thrifty Portuguese on the hill are full of housekeeping, as usual. The narrow, twisty waterside lanes of the Italian quarter are as well thronged with children after school hours as any street of the New York east side—"a new one every high tide," your Yankee host assures you. The boats of the Portuguese and the Italians are seldom in port for long, save at festival times like Christmas. Yankee boats are out continually; that goes without saying.

Along the waterfront, among the weathered, shingle-sided seine jolts and the sunny, salt-flavored drying yards, there is much doing. A little dragger has discharged its tray and gleaming fare of cod and haddock and will set forth again soon.

its deck heaped high with a cumbersome dragnet. On other schooners the brown seines suspended in the rigging to dry or to be mended from recent hauling speak of labor that ceases not through fear of anything the Atlantic sends.

In the worst time of the year there is dragging for Gloucester men to do on the ocean shelf off the Virginia Capes. There are halibut to be had on the far-away Newfoundland banks. The cod take the hook on Georges Bank near by—"near by," if you accept the Gloucester notion of proximity. For a Cape Ann fisherman in need of a little ready cash, Georges is just a step, though it lies 150 miles or so out in the cold, wild, open sea toward Spain.

The other day the Mary F. Curtis lay beside the wharf of a fish concern, with nests of dories in her waist and her deck strewn with gear, ready for action. Down in the forecastle, in the daylight from the hatch, a fisherman was patiently repending the straightened hooks of a trawl and coiling the line of them in a tub. Today, no doubt, he is running out that trawl from a tossing dory in water so wicked that the wave tops hide the schooner from his sight.

Or he may be underrunning the line and filling his little shell with fish while an icy fog sneaks down to make him as lonely and helpless as a man can well be on the face of this planet. May his schooner find him!

TRRAWLING, seining, dragging, shore-fishing, all are done out of Gloucester in winter, but trawling chiefly this year. The trawling schooner, a day or a week out from home, finds the bank and makes sure of proper depth by sounding. The first dory, filled

with gear, is lowered over the side by tackle, and two men hop in, one to handle the cars, the other the trawl. The schooner goes on in its businesslike way for four or five miles, dropping other dories along. Each dory begins by throwing out a keg buoy with anchor attached. To the anchor the trawl line with its gangings of baited hooks is fastened. The weight of the anchor carpsman pulls away from the buoy. At the end of the line of hooks another anchor and buoy are ready to cast over. Thus is the trawl set, with its hooks on the sea bottom. The two men may set a half mile of line.

The dory goes back to the first buoy, and begins to haul up. If the day is lucky there will be a fish on every hook; and these fish are not four-pounders, such as give fresh-water fishermen pride, but fellows that weigh up to 200 pounds—may be more if the halibut are running. The fish are stunned, then gaffed in by main strength over the gunwale while the dory takes water by the barrelful.

When the haul has been made, the schooner swings back to the head of the line and lifts aboard the dories and their flopping freight. The cleaning-table is set up on deck. A man with a one-tined pitchfork passes up the fish. Other men clean them with slashes of fierce knives, and still others toss them into the hold to be stored and iced.

The work is heavy and cold and wet, and always dangerous. Being gun early in the morning, it runs far into the night. At its easiest, it is work for Titans—but there are Titans for it.

Two of these not at all mythical creatures were having a midmorning mug-up of coffee and crullers

in the galley of the Mary Curtis where the cook was baking beans. Both of them nobly mustached and huge in winter sea togs, they looked as much at home on the deep as a pair of walrus. One hesitated to speak of danger and fortitude in their presence, lest the walrus should frown scorn of a landsman's wonder.

Men of Gloucester seldom discuss those subjects with strangers. Expect no stories of heroism at the Fishermen's Institute from the seafarers with weather-browned faces and quiet eyes who sit along the wall, watching the billiard games. Their friend Chaplain Russell can tell you many dramatic tales to stir the heart, but the men who live those dramas are silent. Serious, too. One thinks, somehow, of Gloucester sailors as a rollicking lot, but not these chaps. Most of them are grave of face. Their calling has put its mark on them.

Thus it is also at the clubroom of the Master Mariners. Here, where skippers known from Labrador to Hatteras gather for cards, gossip and reading, the talk is rather of the humors of sea life, of the dare-devil exploits and the lucky escapes.

YOU may hear how Captain "Whipsaw" Macinnis, when challenged by Captain Ambrose Fleet to race home from Bay of Islands in Newfoundland, drove his vessel so hard, sparring her not for any sea in his path, that his men vowed "Never again!" as they came ashore; for it had been, they said, "like a trip in a submarine all the way." You may hear how Captain Robert Porper, in the banker Cavalier, dismasted in a gale, rigged a jury mast and went right on fishing until a government cutter came along to tow him to port; and how Captain Macinnis again, when his rudder was carried away, fashioned another out of planks and the butt of his broken bow-

THE MUSEUM NEWS

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VOL. XI

NOVEMBER 15, 1933

No. 10



RESTORED PIONEER VILLAGE OF NEW SALEM, ILLINOIS

The village of New Salem, Illinois, home of Abraham Lincoln for six years preceding his removal to Springfield to practice law in the new state capital, has been restored to its pioneer condition and was formally dedicated to public use by Governor Henry Horner October 26. Thirteen exact replicas of pioneer cabins have been built on the original sites and furnished completely with early American furniture, utensils, chinaware, tools, and guns. The first step toward the restoration of the village was taken in 1906 when William Randolph Hearst purchased sixty acres of the site and conveyed it to the Old Salem League. The league built a few temporary replicas and then transferred the property to the state, which in 1931 appropriated \$50,000 for restoration and improvements. A fuller account is given on page seven.

STATEN ISLAND INSTITUTE GETS BRANCH QUARTERS

The Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences has been given the privilege of occupying, as branch quarters, the buildings on the estate of the late Julia Hutchins Hardin. This estate was bequeathed to the City of New York for park purposes and permission to use the buildings for museum quarters has been granted by the park commissioner.

A section of the Institute, to be known as the Staten Island Zoological Society, has been organized, with James P. Chapin as president; Ellsworth B. Buck, treasurer; and H. H. Worzel, secretary. In addition to the natural history museum branch, a zoo, and nature trail features are projected under the direction of Carol Stryker, of the Staten Island Bird Club.

An area of about 51 acres in New Springville Park has been set aside by the city park commissioner as a bird sanctuary. The sanctuary, which (Continued on page three, column three)

M-I-O MUSEUM ASSOCIATION MEETS AT BATTLE CREEK NOV. 24-25

The Michigan-Indiana-Ohio Museum Association will hold its annual meeting this year at Battle Creek, Michigan, November 24-25. The new Kingman Memorial Museum building, in the Leila Arborium, will be headquarters for the meeting.

One session will be devoted to historical museums, with Harlow Lindley of the Ohio State Museum presiding. Papers will be read by Miss Lena Van Genderen of the Chamberlain Memorial Museum, Three Oaks, Mich., on *Some Problems of a Small Historical Museum*; Mrs. W. W. Gaar, of the Wayne County Historical Museum, Richmond, Indiana, on *The County Historical Museum*; and Harlow Lindley on *Possibilities of an Historical Museum*. A round table discussion will follow the papers. Other sessions will be presided over by Arthur B. Carr, Children's Museum of Indianapolis, and Carl E. Guthe, University of Michigan.

PHILADELPHIA PLANETARIUM OPENED TO THE PUBLIC

The Fels Planetarium of the Benjamin Franklin Memorial and Franklin Institute Museum of Philadelphia was dedicated November 1 and opened to the public November 6. The planetarium has a hemi-spherical dome 68 feet in diameter, constructed of stainless metal, with the skyline of Philadelphia painted in silhouette to about head level. The echoes usually produced in circular auditoriums are eliminated by having the metal dome perforated with holes and by padding the walls beyond with mineral wool. The auditorium has a seating capacity of about six hundred.

At the opening ceremonies the planetarium was formally presented by the donor, Samuel S. Fels. Addresses were made by Nathan Howard, president of the institute, and Heber D. Curtis, director of the University of Michigan Observatory; the Elliott Cresson gold medal was presented to (Continued on page three, column three)

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L. C. EVERARD, *Editor*

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Books and other separate publications are also issued from time to time.

VOL. XI NOVEMBER 15, 1933 No. 10

WORLD'S FAIR ART EXHIBIT ATTENDANCE MILLION AND A HALF

The World's Fair Art exhibition at the Art Institute of Chicago, which closed November 1, drew an attendance of 1,538,103 visitors. The exhibition opened May 22. The Institute records one-day attendances at the exhibition of 18,000 on September 6, 20,813 on October 15, and 21,650 on October 22. Visitors came and paid admission up to the last fifteen minutes and the halls were crowded when the exhibition closed at 11 P. M.

MUSEUM PROJECT AT WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK

What may be the first step in carrying out a project to organize a museum at the county center at White Plains, N. Y., was taken October 27. An exhibition of historical material lent by residents of Westchester County and New York was opened on that day and lenders signified a willingness to make some of the loans permanent provided the museum is established. The exhibition is sponsored by the county historical society and is in celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of Westchester. Mrs. H. Edward Manville of Pleasantville is chairman of the committee.

The Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, has a number of totem poles, potlach figures, and houseposts of the Northwest Indians, which it wishes to dispose of. Correspondence should be addressed to the director of the museum.

OLIVER C. FARRINGTON

Oliver Cummings Farrington, curator of geology at the Field Museum of Natural History, died November 2, at the age of 69 years.

Dr. Farrington was graduated from the University of Maine in 1881 with the degree of B. S. He received the degrees of M. A. from Maine in 1888 and of Ph.D. from Yale University in 1891. From 1882 to 1887 he taught science in several academies and in 1890-91 was a laboratory assistant at Yale. In 1893 he became an assistant in the U. S. National Museum and in 1894 joined the staff of the Field Museum as curator of geology, holding this post until his death.

Dr. Farrington was lecturer in mineralogy at the University of Chicago from 1894 to 1904; collaborator in mines and metallurgy at the Paris exposition in 1900; and a member of the international jury of awards at the St. Louis exposition in 1904. He was president of the American Association of Museums, 1915-16.

He led a number of expeditions for the Field Museum, notably the Marshall Field Geological expedition of 1922-23 to Brazil, and was the author of *Gems and Gem Minerals* and *Meteorites*.

HANDKERCHIEF MAP OF WASHINGTON

The American Civic Association, 901 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C., has prepared a handkerchief map, after a design by Frederic A. Delano, which it is selling for \$1.00 in the interest of the George Washington Memorial Parkway Fund. The map shows the city of Washington and surrounding country, the design having been inspired by a rare cloth map of the city which appeared in 1796. The handkerchief is 28 inches square and the map is printed on it in one color, there being a choice of red, blue, green, plum, brown, and terra cotta. Funds obtained by the sale of the handkerchief map will be used toward purchase of key properties to forward the completion of the parkway project.

Another attendance record: At the Metropolitan Museum of Art an attendance of 18,444 was recorded on one Sunday of the exhibition of architectural and industrial arts in 1927.

THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF MUSEUMS

HEADQUARTERS AT THE
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION

President: Paul J. Sachs; *Vice-Presidents:* Hermon Carey Bumpus, Arthur C. Parker, Charles R. Richards, Walter H. Siple; *Secretary and Treasurer:* George D. Pratt.

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LAURENCE VAIL COLEMAN, *Director*

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES AT THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART

Three new departments have been created out of what was formerly the department of decorative arts at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. This department, which was for many years under the direction of the late Joseph Breck, had already been divided two years ago at Mr. Breck's suggestion and the Near Eastern art placed under M. S. Dimand. The new departments just created are Mediaeval art, including the Cloisters, under James J. Rorimer; Renaissance and modern art, under Preston Remington; and the American Wing, under Joseph Downs. Other staff promotions made in connection with the change in the administrative set-up are: C. Louise Avery promoted from assistant curator in decorative arts to associate curator of Renaissance and modern art; John Goldsmith Phillips, from assistant in decorative arts to associate curator of Renaissance and modern art; Ruth Ralston, from assistant curator in decorative arts to associate curator of the American Wing. Francis Pond Little was appointed assistant curator in charge of the textile study room.

BEQUESTS

By the will of Edward J. Smith the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences receives \$1,000.

By the will of A. E. Ommen, of New York, the American Institute of Graphic Arts receives \$42,621.

MAGAZINE SECTION

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S NEW SALEM BROUGHT BACK FROM GHOSTLAND

In the spring of 1832, the gawky 22-year-old Abraham Lincoln left his father's cabin near Decatur, Ill., "to set out fer hisself." Within a few months his wanderings brought him to the thriving young village of New Salem, which was to do much toward the moulding of his character, and which would, at a far distant day, furnish some of the most romantic and colorful pages of his history.

It was at New Salem, that Lincoln became, in turn, store clerk, postmaster, unsuccessful merchant, surveyor, steamboat pilot, army captain and legislator. There, too, occurred his strange romance with Ann Rutledge, the pretty tavern-keeper's daughter, whose untimely death is said to have cast Lincoln into everlasting gloom.

In 1837, Lincoln, on his march to a deathless destiny, moved from Salem village to Springfield, a full-fledged lawyer. Within a few years a railroad was built through this section placing a station, not at New Salem, but at the settlement of Petersburg, in the valley about two miles to the north. The place that had matured Abraham Lincoln did not long survive the coming of the iron horse; its cabins either were moved or allowed to rot away, and for many years the spot was a cow pasture.

New Salem, its history and its legends were not to be forgotten, however. The descendants of its settlers, many of whom are to be found in Menard County to this day, constantly agitated for its restoration.

The first active step taken toward the restoration of the village was in 1906, when the citizens of Petersburg engaged the interest of William Randolph Hearst, the publisher, who was attending Old Salem Chautauqua near Petersburg. Mr. Hearst purchased sixty acres of the site and conveyed it in trust to the Old Salem Lincoln League which was formed to carry on research work and to keep alive the interest already aroused.

In 1911, with funds raised by popular subscription, the Old Salem Lincoln League erected several temporary replica log cabins on original sites, built a road, marked other cabin sites and in celebration of the occasion

By RAYMOND WARREN

Author of "The Prairie President,"
"Abe Lincoln, Kentucky Boy," etc.

gave an elaborate pageant depicting life at New Salem in the pioneer days. Two years later the State of Illinois accepted the deed to the Hearst sixty acres and also acquired 140 surrounding acres, thereby creating New Salem State Park.

Public interest in the Park increased steadily, and many thousands of visitors came annually to visit the old town-site, which is on a high bluff overlooking the Sangamon river and one of the most beautiful scenic spots in Illinois. Finally the movement to restore the town gained such momentum that in 1931 the 57th General Assembly passed a bill appropriating \$50,000 to the Department of Public Works and Buildings, for "Permanent Improvements" at New Salem State Park. In anticipation of the passage of this Bill, the Division of Architecture and Engineering had already begun research work. During the following two years every known source throwing light upon the subject was examined and investigated.

After years of patient research on the part of various historians, artists and architects, the work of reconstructing the log houses, stores and cabins was begun early this year. It is appropriate that this portion of the restoration was completed during the administration of Governor Henry Horner, who has always been an ardent student of Lincolniana. The restored town being a part of a State park, is supervised and controlled by the Department of Public Works and Buildings. Robert Kingery, now acting director of the department, and, during the early stage of the restoration, secretary of the Board of State Park Advisors, has taken an active part in the restoration since its beginning. Guided by C. Herrick Hammond, supervising architect, the Division of Architecture and Engineering supervised the project throughout. Under the direction of Joseph F. Boonton, the Division carried on the research work, prepared the plans and specifications, and superintended the construction of the restored cabins.

New Salem State Park, and its village were formally dedicated on the afternoon of October 26, 1933, at which time Governor Henry Horner, surrounded by eminent Lincoln authorities and students, formally accepted the property on behalf of the people of Illinois.

During his address, the Governor said:

"In this sanctified spot, during the brief moment of its history as the little old town of New Salem, Lincoln first voted; here he lounged and labored and studied and clerked, wrestled and joked and matured. Here he met his first love and endured the tragedy of her death. Here he met his first political defeat. Here he thought through many of the problems of life and prepared himself for his career in the world beyond New Salem.

"These rugged dwellings, these evidences of a crude, though sturdy civilization, surrounded as they are by the beauties of nature, seem to draw us even closer to this gigantic figure who loved his fellowmen so unselfishly. Here little children will come and gain a clearer insight into the Emancipator's soul. Here the patriot will come and the scholar and student and Lincoln lover to browse and dream and hope.

"If it is courage we need to face the future, it is courage that we shall find here. To take new heart and courage we have but to remember the trials that beset Lincoln here.

"It is now nearly seventy years since Abraham Lincoln was called to the place which God has reserved to the immortals. Vast social and economic changes have since occurred. Old governments have fallen, new governments have risen. The greatest armed conflict in the history of civilization has been fought. Yet this nation, solidified, unified, sanctified by the blood of the martyred Lincoln, has forged and will continue to forge steadily ahead, safe upon the foundations of that liberty and freedom for all that he gave his life to establish.

"These are days of reconstruction and 'the greatest good for the greatest number,' shall guide the nation in the future. This site hallowed by the

memory of Illinois' matchless Lincoln appeals to the citizens of Illinois to remain true forever to the traditions of his life."

To date, thirteen minutely exact replicas have been built and furnished completely. In addition to these, the ancient logs of the Onstott cooper shop, which stood there in Lincoln's day, have been assembled upon their original foundation, and a handsome museum, housing priceless treasures has been erected.

The restoration of the village, together with the furnishing of the cabins, has been a task of great magnitude. Hundreds of articles have been donated, collected, repaired, delivered and placed in position. The history concerning each item was carefully noted and recorded, but, because of the necessary pressure to finish on scheduled time, it is possible that some mistakes have been made.

Many articles have a definite history which establishes their authen-

ticity. Others are easily recognized as being over one hundred years old. However, some are of indefinite record and character, but were accepted because of the splendid spirit with which they were given. These doubtful articles will be studied carefully by experts and those found to be of a later period will be eliminated.

It is hoped that within the near future, it will be possible for the State to restore the first grist and saw mill, the Rowan Herndon house, and John Cameron's home at the eastern end of the town. At present, the central portion does not include the Rutledge Tavern, the Herndon brothers store, and Hill's carding machine and wood house. There are yet to be built in the eastern portion, the houses of Isaac Burner, Philemon Morris, Isaac Gollamer, and the Trent brothers.

It is hoped that all of the old roads may be correctly restored and properly marked. When the smoke houses,

sheds, fences and other minor structures are built and the cabins are surrounded by appropriate old-fashioned planting, the entire village will be completely and faithfully reproduced. Even today the visitor finds quaint and picturesque New Salem brought back from Ghostland; and but little imagination is required for one to feel that he has been projected back into that long-ago time when "Abe Linken was postmaster thor."

There are museums throughout the United States which maintain fine period rooms and exhibits, but this is, without doubt, the finest and most comprehensive collection of Early American and Pioneer relics ever assembled. Nowhere else is the setting so complete and authentic. The town, the only memorial of its kind ever erected in honor of a great man, will be a shrine for the generations of all time. At no other place will the spirit of the immortal Lincoln be so close and so vividly real.



MEMORIAL GARDEN in the COURT of the MUSEUM BUILDING
RHODE ISLAND SCHOOL of DESIGN

The Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, R. I., has recently dedicated a garden in the court of the museum building to the memory of Mrs. Eliza G. Radeke, president of the institution for many years, who died March 17, 1931. Mrs. Radeke and her family had a major part in building up the Rhode Island School of Design, contributing to its foundation and making gifts of land, buildings, and collections. The entrance hall, which faces on Benefit Street, is shown at the right and Colonial House in the center. The court is enclosed on the other two sides by the main museum building.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART SENDS EXHIBITS TO SETTLEMENT HOUSES

The Metropolitan Museum of Art has just begun the circulation of three exhibitions of selected objects to settlement houses in New York City. Each exhibition will be on view at each place for a six-week period between November 6 and April 15. The exhibitions are Chinese and Japanese art, armor and other European arts, and ancient Egyptian art. They will be shown at the University Settlement, Rivington and Eldridge Sts.; the Hudson Guild, 27th Street between 9th and 10th Avenues; and Greenwich House, Barrow Street near Seventh Avenue. The plan is experimental and whether it is repeated will depend on the results of this season's work. Also an endeavor will be made to collect data for future use in case it becomes feasible to establish branch museums in the city.

In the new physics building to be erected at Washington University, St. Louis, the apparatus used by Arthur H. Compton in his study of the Compton effect will be installed as the nucleus of a group of exhibits illustrating "classical experiments."

1936

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Former
Home - 4

Former Home - 2

OLD SALEM, LINCOLN'S FORMER HOME, MECCA OF TOURISTS

From Boat Hand to Lawyer in Six Years, Record of Lincoln in Tiny Village

Six formative years of Abraham Lincoln's life were passed in the tiny village of New Salem, six years that began as a boat hand and ended as a lawyer who already had served a term in the state legislature and had been re-elected for a second two years.

Today New Salem, which was an important trading center 100 years ago for farmers of Sugar Grove, Clary's Grove, Athens, Indian Point and Petersburg and then faded into oblivion in less than two decades, flourishes again as a recreated pioneer village preserving the legends and tradition of Lincoln.

40,000 Visitors in Month

The pioneers who lived in the village, who came there to purchase supplies, to attend horse races on Saturday afternoons, to vote, or to collect their weekly mail are gone, but their places are taken today by thousands of modern tourists who come today to marvel at the authenticity of the village and to pay homage to the unseen spirit of Lincoln.

William C. Young, custodian of the park, estimates that as high as 40,000 persons visit the park in a single month during the summer, while there are few days, even in the most severe weather, that do not see quite a number of out-of-town cars drive into the park. In one single month last year, licenses from 42 states and six foreign countries were represented by the visitors.

Although the importance of New Salem as a historical shrine is known throughout the country, many citizens in this territory have failed to realize its significance or the delightful recreation grounds available to them 20 miles away.

The park lies south of Petersburg on route 123, and may be reached by two routes from Springfield. The first route follows route 24 north to the intersection with 123, and then west to Petersburg and south to the park. The second route follows route 17 to a point west of Bradfordton, then north and east through Salisbury directly to New Salem.

Under the auspices of Governor Henry Horner and the department of public works and buildings the restoration of New Salem village from 1829-1840 is being done in as authentic manner as possible. The park consists of 200 acres.

The first active steps toward restoration of the village took place in 1916 when William Randolph Hearst, who was lecturing at the Old Salem Chautauqua in Petersburg, became interested in the project and purchased the site and conveyed it in trust to the Chautauqua association.

Old Salem League Formed

The Old Salem Lincoln League, which had been organized in January, 1917, held a picnic on July 4 of the same year and invited all old settlers who had had any association with the town, as a means of locating cabin sites and roads of the village and of obtaining definite information about the people who formerly lived there.

The old settlers came from miles around and brought fascinating Lincoln lore and pioneer tales which proved an invaluable foundation in the work of bringing the town to life again. The following January the league was incorporated and began a drive for funds to restore the settlement.

In 1918 the league presented a pageant depicting episodes in Lincoln's life and for this a settling of log cabins was erected on the sites of the Rutledge tavern, the Lincoln-Berry store, the Offutt store, the Hill-McNamar store and Doctor Allen's residence. There were no true reproductions and were torn down later. The second definite step in 1918 to arouse public interest toward restoration of the village was the publication by the league of Thomas P. Reep's "Lincoln at New Salem," a compilation of the material which had been gathered from old settlers in the community at the league's picnic.

Made State Park

On April 3, 1918, the Illinois legislature voted to take over the land as a state park and the Old Salem Chautauqua association, with Mr. Hearst's consent, deeded its 62 acres to the state. An additional 20 acres was purchased by the state and a museum was built to house Lincolniana associated with Lincoln's life in New Salem.

During the following years public interest in the park increased and visitors began to throng to the place by the thousands. The movement to restore the village gained such momentum that in 1931 the 57th general assembly passed a bill appropriating \$50,000 to the department of public works and buildings for "permanent improvements" at the park.

The task of laying out the village as it originally was came next, and lots and the main street were located by the original plat of New Salem on file in the recorder's office, and section lines were set by studying available records of surveys made in New Salem. The difference in appearance of natural and filled soil furnished boundaries for cabins and cellars. Then the cabins in the town were identified by old settlers and old deeds, and in some cases original plans were found. Research showed that details of cabin construction in New Salem was generally better than in southern Illinois, southern Indiana and Kentucky.

According to Joseph F. Borton of the state division of architecture and engineering, who was chief draftsman for the restoration project, the superior construction of the cabins may have been due to the fact that the pioneers had built earlier cabins on former homesteads and had become more proficient by the time they settled in New Salem.

16 Cabins Restored

January, 1937, has found 16 cabins restored at the park, ten of which are entirely furnished with furnishings of the former New Salem period. The coming season will present a panorama of gardens, patches of tobacco, herbs for medicinal purposes, gourd vines intertwining the rail fences, sunflowers, hollyhocks, garden-pinks and many annuals of

pioneer days. The site abounds in natural beauty and grandeur.

The view from the museum porch includes the Sangamon river winding in and out fertile valleys which present an ever changing picture from the first green of spring to late autumn.

Under the present schedule six to eight cabins, school house, carding machine, wool-house, barns, sheds, ash-hoppers, smoke houses, lot fences and the mill and dam are to be restored. A covered wagon drawn by a yoke of oxen and a horse drawn carriage is anticipated in the near future.

Eight old wells have been located and restored by clearing and rewalling where necessary. Many interesting relics have been found in the wells, such as deer antlers, shoe soles marked with Roman numerals, and in the Lincoln-Berry well parts of a bucket were found. This was rebuilt and now is on exhibit at the park, for undoubtedly Lincoln used it for drawing water from his well.

Primitive methods have been used in restoring the village. Wooden pegs serve instead of nails, and wooden hinges and door latches are used.

Furnishings True to Period

Many pieces of furniture now a part of cabins in the park were originally used by New Salem residents, for many of the Old Salem Lincoln league, so instrumental in organizing and restoring the park, are direct descendants of the pioneers of New Salem and surrounding territory. The chairman of the furnishings committee, Mrs. George Wernsing, of Petersburg, and her assistants have been much praised for their untiring work in locating and securing the furnishings.

All of the furnishings were donated, mostly by people in the community, who had considered them priceless heirlooms. This is true of the Sam P. Hill residence in New Salem, for many of its pieces were originally used by the family. Present furnishings of the restored Hill home include two blanket chests owned by Mrs. Hill and brought from Kentucky by her family, a hand-made wooden foot-stool, a chest of drawers, two hickory-bottom chairs, a hammer and two plates, all owned by Mrs. Hill, and a trunk and hand-made gun hooks owned by her husband.

Other pieces actually used are a spindle-back, wood-bottom chair used in the Rutledge cabin while Onstott was proprietor; a trunk brought from Ohio by Dr. Regnier in 1838; two wooden benches from Dr. Regnier's office; a sewing basket owned by Mrs. Hill; a whiskey flask and a dish purchased at the Offutt store.

The cabins are much alike, yet in their interior furnishings and arrangements present a variety of personalities. Landscaping and small plantings around the cabins are in tune with the pioneer setting. Rough timber benches, fence posts, wood piles and rain barrels add to the authenticity of the picture. Dr. Allen's house has a vegetable garden, chickens and geese in the back yard.

At the foot of the hill just outside the entrance gate to the park is a log refectory with a restaurant and other tourist facilities. Standing near the entrance drive leading to the restored village is a marker describing briefly the history of New Salem. It reads:

"In the fall of 1828, James Rutledge and John Cameron, erected homes on this hill. The following year they built a grist mill and saw mill on the Sangamon river just below the hill, laid out the town and began to sell lots. The mill became so popular that the town grew rapidly and flourished for several years, although it never included more than 100 inhabitants. With the founding and growth of Petersburg, two miles to the north and more accessibly located, its decline began. When the seat of the new county of Menard was located at Petersburg, in 1839, New Salem quickly passed out of existence."

Benjamin P. Thomas reviewed Lincoln's years in New Salem in his recent book, "Lincoln's New Salem." Following is a quotation from the book:

"In New Salem Lincoln made his reputation for physical prowess and began the development of his talents of leadership. There he served his apprenticeship in business, made his first venture into business on his own account, and established the reputation for square dealing that stuck to him through life. While there he had his one brief experience as a soldier, and filled his first state and federal office. He learned surveying, acquired the elements of law, improved his knowledge of grammar, mathematics and literature, and made his first formal efforts at speech-making and debate. There he made his first venture into politics, formed his first enduring friendships, and won—and lost, through death—his first love. He came to New Salem an aimless pioneer youth; he left with an aroused ambition; and he took with him an abiding understanding of the thousands and feelings of the common man."

In a history written about New Salem by Mr. Young, park custodian, a concise record of its founding is given. He says:

Founded in 1828

In 1828 John Cameron entered the southwest quarter of section 25, township 18-north, range 7-west, of Sangamon county, Illinois. Through the northeast corner of said quarter section the Sangamon river flowed,

and Cameron and his uncle, James Rutledge, being mill wrights, built a dam across the river upon which they located saw and grist mills.

"Upon the bluff to the west they built log cabins. For many miles the settlers came to have their corn and wheat converted into cornmeal and flour. In the fall of 1829 Cameron hired Reuben Harrison to survey and lay off the village of New Salem. A number of lots were soon sold. Among the first to appear on the scene was Samuel P. Hill and John McNamar, who built a log building and opened a general store where anything could be purchased from a hand-made racoon-skin cap to a gallon of corn whiskey.

"At this time New Salem experienced a boom. John Clary opened a grocery store and saloon at the extreme east end of the village, and other stores followed. The owners were Denton Offutt, Herndon Bros. and Reuben Radford. Among the most prominent inhabitants were Henry Onstott, who built a cooper shop and residence; Robert Johnson, the wheelwright; Martin Waddell, the hatter; Dr. John Allen, a Dartmouth graduate who conducted the first Sunday school in the village; Dr. Francis Regnier Morris, the tanner; Peter Lukins, shoemaker; Joshua Miller, blacksmith, and his brother-in-law, Jack Kelso, the happy-go-lucky man of the village who spent much time fishing and hunting. He was also a lover of the classics of literature, and to him is given the credit of interesting Abraham Lincoln in such authors as Robert Burns and Shakespeare."

Cabins in New Salem were neat and tidy, well built and more than

just a shelter from the elements. As a rule, the wall logs were adzed both sides, and both inside and outside surfaces were clean and smooth. After the spaces between the logs were "chinked" with split pieces of wood, wedged in place and "plastered" with clay or lime, the cabins were extremely weatherproof and trim. The log corners were fitted together by means of neatly chopped or sawn notches and the logs were cut off at the corners, leaving no ugly protruding ends.

One Original Cabin

The only original structure in New Salem State park is Henry Onstott's cooper shop, built in 1834. History records that in 1840 the shop and its business was moved to Petersburg. Later weatherboarding was added on the exterior, larger windows installed and it was used as a residence until 1922, when it was purchased by the Old Salem Lincoln league, stripped of its weatherboarding and re-erected on the original site.

It was in the Onstott cooper shop that Abraham Lincoln and Isaac Onstott, the eldest son, often studied together by the light of the fire kindled by the cooper's shavings, and it was from Henry Onstott that Lincoln borrowed the auger to bore the hole in the bottom of the flat boat to empty out the water when it hung upon the Salem dam—and even which gave Lincoln his first glimpse of New Salem. Incidentally, it was this incident at the dam which gave Lincoln a fleeting glance at Ann Rutledge among the crowd of spectators at the bank. And it was the delay at the dam that gave Denton Offutt the time to wander through the vil-

lage and decide to open a store there on his return.

A native of Kentucky, Onstott brought his bride to Illinois in 1826, settling first at Sugar Grove and then moving to New Salem in 1830. He lived in his shop until 1833 when he moved into the Rutledge inn. During the two years he resided there he built a larger shop and a larger residence in the west part of New Salem. It is these buildings, one repaired and one restored, that stand today in the park.

Onstott was an industrious man and there was a great demand for barrels and so he prospered. His home reflects his success both in size and structure. A large east room served as a combination parlor, dining room and kitchen, and the two west rooms were bed chambers. His residence and shop today are the first two buildings on the south side of the street as visitors walk from the parking lot at the west side of the park into the heart of the village.

The restored residence of Robert Johnson, wheelwright and furniture maker, are east of the Onstott buildings on the same side of the street. Johnson, his wife and three children lived in the main room, and he made wagon wheels, farming tools, spinning wheels and other furniture in the lean-to. The interior of the shop is so faithfully refurnished that it seems as though Johnson must have laid aside his tools and working materials just yesterday.

Walking further east along the lane visitors come to the home of the shoemaker, Peter Lukins. Built during 1831, Lukins lived in the house one year, and in 1832 entered a quarter-section of land two miles north of New Salem, settled there, had it surveyed into lots and stumps and founded Petersburg.

Another shoemaker, Alexander Ferguson, is believed to have moved in Lukins' house and taken over his trade when the latter moved away. In the main room of the home are the necessities for living and in a small room the cobbler's bench, tools and rawhides.

Dr. John Allen, one of the more affluent residents of New Salem, lived east of the Lukins-Ferguson cabin, and his home included a main room used as a parlor, dining room and kitchen; a lean-to served as a bedroom, and another small room for an office. He had an extensive business and accepted produce of any kind in return for his professional service. It was in this house that he opened the first Sunday school, and it was under his roof that the Rev. William Berry, father of that profligate son who was to become the business partner of Lincoln in conducting a general store at New Salem, often preached.

The Lincoln-Berry store is across the street from the Allen home. The building was erected in 1839, and the Christmas brothers and Reuben Radford operated it before Lincoln and Berry took it over in 1833. To the rear of the large room which was the store proper was a small bedroom with fireplace in one side, and here Lincoln slept during the period he worked in the store. The shelves of the store today are lined with bolts of bright calico, jars of tea, coffee, salt, earthen jugs, dishes and kitchen utensils. Before the huge fireplace stands a bench, a round of wood and a chair, and to one side a large barrel is filled with hearth-brooms and spades.

One Two Story Home

The Hill-McNamar store next door west was built by Samuel Hill in 1829. He conducted the store with John McNamar, who at that time assumed the name of McNeil and was the man engaged to Ann Rutledge and whose leaving New Salem in 1831 gave Lincoln a chance to court her. Hill was appointed postmaster, the position going to Lincoln in 1833.

Hill built the only two-room cabin in town in 1829. Not only was the home the largest, but also the best constructed and the most completely furnished, for it was generally agreed that Hill was the wealthiest man in New Salem. It included a main room on the first floor serving as a parlor, dining room and kitchen; a small rear room as a store room and general utility space; and on the second floor a bedroom and combination stair hall and closet.

The one-room cabin west of Hill's served as both living quarters and office for Dr. Francis Regnier, 25-year-old son of a French physician who came to New Salem and bought the lot and cabin in 1829 from the original owner, Henry Shice. The cabin

now is authentically furnished, its contents having been collected and assembled by descendants of Dr. Regnier.

Martin Waddell, the hatter, lived next door west of Dr. Regnier. His two-room cabin was built about 1832, the main room for his living quarters and the small one for his hat shop. Under the porch roof hangs a huge kettle, the original one in which he boiled his wool in the first process of his hat making. He had a monopoly on the trade at New Salem inasmuch as hats—other than those made of straw—were not sold at the stores. His prices ranged from 50 cents for a hat of rabbit fur to \$2 for one made of coon skin. He also made hats of wool.

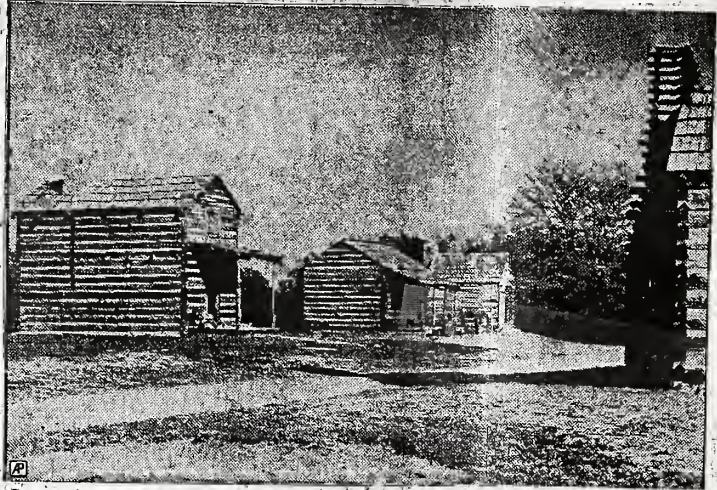
Joshua Miller and John Kelso married sisters and lived in a double house in the west part of New Salem. A continuous roof covered the two cabins and the opening space between them. Miller was the village blacksmith and wagonmaker, and Kelso

was a fisherman, hunter and philosopher.

The Clary grocery and the Denton Offutt store were located in the extreme eastern section of the town. Abraham Lincoln assisted Offutt in erecting his one-room place of business and later worked in the store as a clerk and slept in the rear room. The Clary store next door was the town saloon and it was near there that the cock fights, wrestling matches, gender-pulling contests and horse races usually occurred.

And so visitors today may view all these cabins and furnishings that portray life in New Salem some hundred years ago and in their restoration give a graphic picture of scenes that met the eyes of Abraham Lincoln from 1831 to 1837.

Recreated Village at Old Salem as Lincoln Knew It



General view of restored building at New Salem state park. At the left is the Samuel Hill residence, in the center the Hill-McNamar store and at the right the Lincoln-Berry store.



Interior of the Lincoln-Berry store.



Restored general store and postoffice where Lincoln served as postmaster.



THE WI-IYOHİ

(Moon)

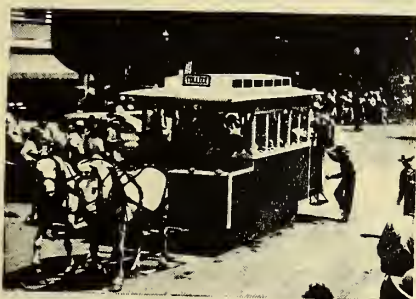
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Monthly Bulletin of the South Dakota Historical Society

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PARADE

The present generation never has had an opportunity to hear the balley hoo man caution all and sundry to hold their horses for "here comes the elephants" -- nor have but few of them thrilled to the reverberating music of the steam caliope which traditionally closed the parade. There is something about a parade that makes it a necessary part of a celebration. The Parade at "The Days of '81" celebration at Pierre has en-

joyed a nice annual growth and the Historical Section is taking on a more permanent aspect. Above is a replica of the First Horse Car in South Dakota, one that plied the route around the horn into East Pierre and back on Retreat Street (now Capitol Avenue) for many years. Below is an original, one of the old Deadwood Stages, which thanks to the foresight and generosity of a Pierre citizen, Al Hildebrant, has been preserved and takes a worthy place in the annual parade. Clothes of the vintage of 1880 are at a premium in Pierre from June 15th on and every attic in town is ransacked that the citizenry may be properly appareled to lend its color to the parade. With pinafores children and pantaletted ladies entering and leaving the horse car; a group doing a square dance on a huge low slung truck fitted with bar, balcony and orchestra; a nonchalant rider on a high wheeled bicycle passing by; a bloomed and mustachioed pair on a "bicycle built for two"; a long procession of antique horse drawn vehicles with appropriately dressed individuals, the years, since Pierre was known as "Mahto" in 1880, pass in review. But preceding this "middle period" part of the parade are to be seen: Verendrye the first white man and his party; Pierre Garreau, the first permanent settler, with his Indian wives and children; the post built by Loisel in 1803 with this impudent trader carrying on a brisk trade with a group of our original inhabitants; the Lewis & Clark expedition, with its bateaux cordelled by a group of nondescript boatmen; Leavenworth's expedition of 1823; the Yellowstone, first steamboat to make the Upper Missouri; the first sermon preached in S D depicted as before a group of Indians in front of their tepees; Father Hoecken at Ft. Pierre baptising some youngsters before a typical frontier cabin; Sully's troopers of 1863, and the bull trains that supplied the gold diggings. Yearly, new episodes of historic importance that happened at this point are added; yearly the costumes become more authentic; the floats take on more detail. Each party, each float is preceded by a herald on horseback carrying an attractive descriptive sign with the name of the sponsoring group on the back. Following this

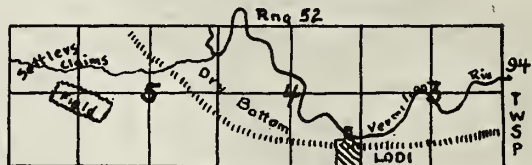
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historic section is a modern section. This section takes up, one might say, where the horse leaves off. The old put putting automobiles of the early 1900s find their place here, and are followed by floats featuring everything of a commercial nature that one can think of including beautiful moderns in bath tubs, depicting the virtue of water softeners, to the very latest things in every sphere of the merchandizing and mechanical arts. The parade is three miles and two hundred and six years long. We tell about this particular parade, not as a "commercial" for the "Days of '81" but as evidence of what most every community can do by way of preservation of the past for the interest of the present and the future. No one can see the Historical section of the Days of '81 parade and read the signs carried by the heralds without getting a pretty fair historical education of the Ft Pierre - Pierre area, which, in a way of speaking, was the history of South Dakota for nearly a century. We strongly recommend parades of an historical nature as a sort of "visual educational" programme and will be glad to cooperate as far as may be with any town who desire to stage one either as an isolated or annual affair.

**LODI
CLAYCO.**

**GHOST
TOWN**



One could speculate considerably as to who the first white man to set foot on the future Lodi was. In March 1802 Charles Le Raye, a captive, moved with his captors from the Sioux to the Salt Springs on the Missouri and may have passed close by; on the 12th of July 1803 they camped at the Forks of the Sasqui (Vermillion) which is near Parker 30 miles North; on August 25, 1804, members of the Lewis & Clark party were at Spirit Mound some eight miles south. There were two fur posts on the Missouri, one about ten miles down stream from the Mouth of the Vermillion, one about the same distance up stream variously known as Fort Vermillion, Post Vermillion and Fort Vermillion; they were there in the period 1834 to 1845 and it seems most likely that trappers passed by the site of Lodi frequently. On the 29th of August 1861 Cortez Fessenden swears that he and his survey crew consisting of Oscar Buel, D. P. Fessenden, Edmund Sherwood and Wm. C. Betts, chainmen, and Peter Omeg, David Benjamin, Morris J. Wallace and John Mellen, passed along the south line of section 4. A day or two later when he was surveying the lines between 5 & 6 he came onto a plowed field and noted "there is two settlers claims on the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 6 and also one down on the NW of 5", indicating clearly that there were some "sooners" operating in advance of the opening, as it was nearly 16 months later before this land was opened to homesteaders. So much for the past history of the area. The map above shows what the surveyor marked on his map, except for the location of LODI, which is taken from the Andreas 1884 Atlas. Mr. Austin H. Lathrop of Vermillion has made a very considerable search and located the Plat which appears on the opposite page and supplied the following story of Lodi, which indicates that in its time it was a very considerable community. According to Professor Herbert S. Schell's story of "Early Manufacturing Activities in South Dakota" printed in Vol. II S.D. Historical Review at Page 73, the Mill at Lodi was put up in November 1870 by H.H. Rudd and J. L. Fisher, and had two runs of burrs. The second earliest mill in the State had been located at Bloomingdale, ten miles further down the Vermillion, in September, 1868. Bloomingdale never attained the stature as a city as did Lodi.

LODI, CLAY COUNTY, PIONEER VILLAGE

by Austin H. Lathrop

Oliver Goldsmith wrote in "The Deserted Village" of "Sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain", but little has been said of Lodi, the deserted village of Clay County, whose visions of greatness faded out over a half-century ago. Lodi was 17 miles northwest of Vermillion, high above the banks of the winding Vermillion River. It saw the light of day in the late '60s, flourished during the '70s and '80s and sank into oblivion in the '90s. How it got the name of Lodi is not

LODI (continued)

Among the millers employed at Lodi were P. J. Bowman, who later operated a mill at Centerville, H. J. Hutton and Herman Frier.

Lee & Prentiss, Vermillion merchants, operated the first store in Lodi. This was sold to J. L. Fisher in 1874. The store handled dry goods, groceries and general merchandise. During its heyday, which was in the '70s, Lodi had two general stores, two harness shops, a hotel, a cabinet maker's shop, two blacksmith shops, a millinery store, a drug store, a postoffice, two churches, a schoolhouse and a saloon.

The leading citizen when Lodi was in its prime was H. H. Rudd. Mr. Rudd, according to narrators, came to Lodi with practically nothing in the way of worldly goods and left it in the same way. But in the meantime he and his brother owned the mill, a general store and 500 acres of land near Lodi.

Mr. Rudd made a hobby of raising race horses and entered them at fairs and celebrations in the Lodi vicinity. An item in The Dakota Republican of October 4, 1888, told how he boosted Lodi:

"H. H. Rudd of Lodi has had several hundred posters printed at this office, and he is distributing them among the crowds of people at Sioux City, informing them that he has 500 acres of choice land for sale at Lodi; also a good water power. And, further, that Lodi village wants a blacksmith--that the right man would do well to apply there."

Mr. Rudd left Lodi in 1889, and the remaining citizens in the town gave him a rousing farewell party that was talked about in that vicinity for years. He went to Sioux Falls and later returned to Clay County, and was there when he died, sad to relate, an inmate of the county poor farm.

Lodi, like many another community, wanted its young people to have a suitable education. With that in mind, steps were taken in the spring of 1876 looking towards the establishment of an academy. A committee of five was appointed and pledges were secured as follows:

Rudd brothers, block in Lodi and \$100; J. B. Lossee, five acres of land and \$300; John Cleland, 40 acres and a two-story building 20 x 40 feet; J. L. Fisher, 80 acres north of Lodi; G. W. Richardson, 40 acres three miles from Lodi.

For some unstated reason the academy never progressed beyond the pledge stage, and the younger element had to be satisfied with the school just south of the townsite, which is still in use.

From its inception Lodi had hopes of a railroad. In 1870 the Illinois Central made a preliminary survey with Lodi on the right-of-way. In the Clay County Register of June 5, 1874, there appeared the following item from Lodi:

"There is now a fair prospect of a railroad up the Vermillion valley being built next summer to connect with the Dakota Southern--at Vermillion if the citizens of Vermillion should manifest their interest by the subscription of at least \$50,000 in stock. If not, it will connect two miles west, thus saving in distance one or two miles of heavy grading and not cross the Vermillion river at all.

It is the purpose of the citizens of Clay and Turner counties to build a narrow gauge railroad within their means....It will be an easy matter....to have adjustable axles, changing the wheels to any gauge of track by use of the jackscrew."

But it was about 15 years later that a railroad finally came, and then it missed Lodi. It was the Northwestern with its line from Yankton to Sioux Falls. This was a death blow for Lodi, and when Wakonda was organized on the railroad eight miles to the northwest many of Lodi's business places moved to the new town.

Business places at Lodi during its existence of something over 20 years included:

Lee & Prentis, general store, sold to J. L. Fisher; T. J. Douthit, general store; H. E. France, drug store; C. R. Wells, harness maker; W. F. McCabe and Bancroft, blacksmiths; Rudd brothers, flour and grist mill. The town had a physician in 1876, Dr. W. C. Knight.

George W. Bancroft ran the Lodi hotel. Mr. Bancroft was the father of Dave Bancroft, onetime manager of the New York Giants and big league third baseman. The hotel evidently had a thriving business, the following guests being reported for the week ending February 26, 1877:

Jacob Skinner, Webster City, Ia.; Dr. W. C. Knight, city; M. Salmon, Wm. Robinson, Centerville, D. T.; Christen Coleman, E. W. Brooks, Eden, D. T.; S. A. Kinnan, city; H. Buss, Middleton, D. T.; Hon. C. B. Valen-
time, Swan Lake, D. T.; L. A. Brown, Mt. Rose; Sheriff McDonald, Vermillion

Lodi had three churches in the '70s, the Baptist, the United Brethren and the Methodist. Rev. W. J. Gardner was the pastor of the Methodist church from 1876 to 1879. Rev. J. R. Eldrege was pastor of the Baptist church in 1879.

The liquor evil was recognized at Lodi in those days, as is told in an item in the Vermillion Standard of February 2, 1878:

"The temperance meeting at Lodi on the evening of the 23rd was well attended. Sixty-one signed the pledge and put on the ribbons. We expect to double that number by spring. At the close of the meeting the following officers were elected: W. J. Gardner, president; A. J. Force, secretary; E. Hodgkin, treasurer."

An examination of the Lodi tax list for the year 1876 revealed the following:

Rudd & Curtis paid \$47.50 in taxes on the Lodi mill, which was assessed at \$2500.
Jesse L. Fisher paid \$7.60 on his store property assessed at \$400.
Lyon & McComber paid \$6.65 on property assessed at \$350.
H. E. France paid \$9.60 on his drug store assessed at \$400.
D. McKercher paid \$5.70 on property assessed at \$300.
Other property owners that year in Lodi were Lee & Prentiss, W. G. Curtis, Eric Berg, C. R. Wells, S. Osborne, Samuel Kerr, and Wm. F. McCabe.

The Fourth of July was celebrated in a big way in Lodi in 1878 with the following committee in charge: H. H. Rudd, chairman; P. N. Cross, G. W. Richardson, Eli Hodgkin, V. B. Lossee, Peter Berglund and Fred Mart. The Standard had the following to report on the celebration:

"The crowd, which numbered 2,000 persons, thronged the principal streets. The band of martial music, which struck up about 10 o'clock, called everyone to the bowery, where the people were entertained by music from the glee club and the reading of the Declaration by Willis Bower."

The speaker of the day was Judge West of Yankton. Miss Fannie Hollenbeck of Vermillion read an original poem by H. N. McGuire. There was a program of races in the afternoon and in the evening a grand display of fireworks, according to the Standard.

When the railroad missed Lodi its citizens threw up the sponges and the town began to fall apart. Those in business moved to more likely places and the buildings were either moved away or torn down.

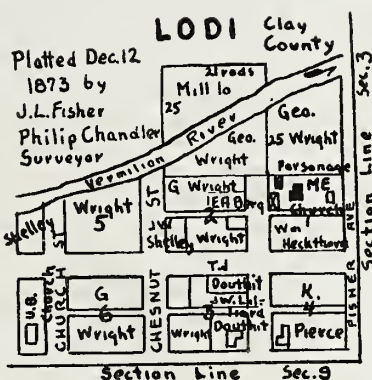
Ezra Odell is credited with being the last storekeeper in Lodi, and he gave up in 1892. George Maxon was the last postmaster and he was relieved of his duties about the same year. The building used for a postoffice is now the farm home of Gabriel Nelson.

And that's the story of the rise and fall of Lodi. Today a group of farm buildings marks the site of the old town and grain grows in the streets of the once thriving village.

MENTOR GRAHAM. "The man who taught Lincoln" should be better known by every South Dakotan and by everyone who is interested in Abraham Lincoln, about whom more books have been written than any other character except Jesus Christ. This is not a book about Lincoln but a book about Mentor Graham in which Lincoln plays a prominent lead. It tells of the period in his life when he lived at the home of Mentor Graham - the period when he was courting Anne Rutledge - the period when Lincoln's education was being "honed fine" by a man who made a fetish of correct and brief speech. No one can read the book by Kunigunde Duncan and D.F. Nickols without crediting Mentor Graham, as one who had much to do with the shaping of Lincoln's character. But a few pages at the end deal with the last days of this remarkable man who came to South Dakota and settled at Blunt with his son Harry Lincoln Graham and died at Blunt on October 4th, 1885. The house in which he died is now owned by the State Historical Society. (See Vol. I No 9 Wi-iyohi). Our plans for its complete re-habilitation and restoration have not progressed as rapidly as we had hoped. Lack of funds has been one draw back. Lack of adequate time to carry on the work has been another. It is now in livable condition with a caretaker in charge and this spring is getting a nice new coat of outside paint. Mr. Nickols and Mrs. Iseley, the authors, are interested in seeing this restoration expedited and have offered to us copies of this worthwhile book for sale, one half of the proceeds are to go into the Mentor Graham Fund which will be used exclusively to complete the restoration of this Lincoln Shrine here in South Dakota. We believe that here is an unequalled opportunity to acquire a book that will grace the shelves of any library and whose contents will improve the mentality of its owner. Your \$3.00 will do double duty, half of it will be used to complete this restoration. The other half will go to the authors who have perpetuated the name of a South Dakotan, for South Dakota was his adopted state and domicile for the last years of his life, who deserves to rank high among the hundreds of South Dakotan's who saw in our state a rich opportunity for service and success. We earnestly recommend the book and the results of your investment will speak for itself. If you are interested send your check for \$3.00 to the Historical Society payable to Walter H. Burke, Treasurer, Mentor Graham Fund, and the book will be sent you by return mail postage paid. We hope that a fair percentage of our readers will be moved to action. A simple order blank, which can be folded around your check, is enclosed herewith. We hope that this project may result in the acquisition of a neat increase in our fund for the completion of this most worthwhile project.

known for sure. There is a Lodi in Italy, where Napoleon fought one of his early battles, and there is a Lodi in Wisconsin. It is thought that the village was named after that place, for there were no foreigners among the early settlers at Lodi. They were all pioneer Americans. According to all available reports, Lodi was established in 1869 by a number of families, which included the Shers (Keeler Sherk was recently sheriff of Clay County), the Wellingtons, the Lovejoys, the Larkins, the Fishers, the Huttons and the Rudds. J. L. Fisher and others had homesteaded in that vicinity in 1868. The river there was a suitable place for a dam and Rudd and Fisher established a grist mill, one of the earliest in Dakota Territory. Part of the dam still remains. The Townsite was platted in December 1873 by J. L. Fisher. Rods instead of feet was the basis of measurement and the blocks were 13 rods north and south and 16 rods east and west. The streets were 80 feet in width except Fisher and Broadway which were only 40 feet wide. The town was laid out near the hill and just west of the present road that leads to the river. The mill was located at the edge of the hill and was operated by water power. The Vermillion was much more of a river in those days than it is at present. The mill was the big industry in Lodi and ground wheat and corn for the farmers for miles around. Fisher sold his interest in the mill to Rudd Brothers in 1876, and joined the gold rush for the Black Hills. Besides doing custom grinding, the Rudds made a flour called the "Belle of Lodi", which had a large sale for several years. The mill was closed down in 1885.

(contd on insert)



ROY L. HERRICK. Roy L. Herrick is dead. He passed away on February 5, 1949. We did not know him except over the pages of a letter. He was born at White Lake in 1884, and died there as Editor of the Aurora County Standard. His passing was a blow to the cultural life of his beloved State and to the State Poetry Society. He was educated at Highland Park College and married to a classmate, Alta Welch, in 1910. He was one of the early contributors to Pasque Petals and wrote many poems, which have been combined into a little memorial booklet by his family. This is called "Badlands and Other Poems". Like most poets he was a dreamer and dreamed of better things for everybody. He started the Aurora, a magazine where poetry and prose were combined to present the writings of the many in this area with literary aspirations. This was combined with the Midwest Chaparral, sponsored by the Federated Chaparral Poets of eight neighboring states. South Dakotans might well better know Roy Herrick's poems. His sixteen line poem, "Ghost Towns", so fits in with the current series as to be most apropos.

GHOST TOWNS

Few stories told us are more replete
With human drama and stark defeat
Than those in epics of pioneers,
Of towns that lived for a day or years,
Saw visions of wealth from mine or plow
That boomed a while and are ghost towns now.

"The hammers rang" and "the banners tossed"
And then - the county seat was lost;
The coming railroad passed them by;
The gold mine failed or the creek went dry.
Their iron of spirit turned to rust,
These towns are gone; their plots are dust.

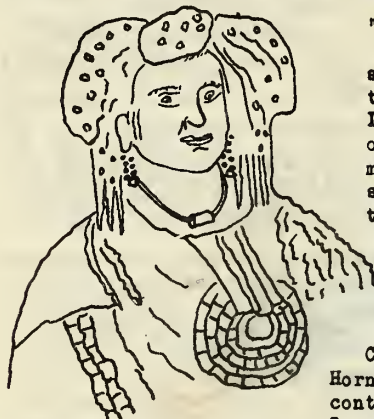
Their streets are vanished but here or there
A lonely relic of bleak despair

With gaping windows and shattered door
The blackened mummy of house or store
Old cellars and weeds reveal or hide
Where baby Chicagos lived and died.

The world could well use more Roy L. Herricks. Mary B. Giddings, the versatile young lady who greets people in the Secretary of Agriculture's office in Pierre has caught the spirit of the Ghost Towns in a drawing that appears in the Memorial Booklet. Mr. Herrick must have been a historian as well as a poet for his little poem is true to the exact circumstances of many of our ghost towns.

Section 562 P L & D
U S Postage One Cent
P A I D
Pierre, South Dakota
Permit # 94

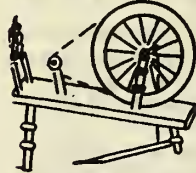
LINCOLN LORE,
LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE INS CO.,
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA.



"PRESS THE SKY". When we got hold of the MS on the Press the Sky story we exhibited it, together with the pictograph, to a considerable number of old Indians, some younger Indians who knew traditions and to some other students of Indian lore, all to no end. So, running over many months, we published the story, hoping that somewhere, someone would come up with a reasonable hypothesis as to the identity of the omnipresent Press the Sky. The response was in fact very meagre but Mr. Charles P. Crutchett of Armour, a Society Member, advances the belief that it might be Ha-wan-je-tah (One Horn) a portrait of whom George Catlin painted at Ft. Pierre in 1832. To the left is a fair reproduction of the Catlin portrait, which was in colors. He says of One Horn "a middle aged man of middling stature, with a noble countenance and a figure almost equalling the Appollo and I painted his portrait * * * from different battles and exploits of his extraordinary life * * * was the renowned of his tribe (Nee-ne-cow-e-gee) for his athletic achievements. In the chase he was foremost; he could run down a buffalo, which he often had done, on his own legs, and drive his arrow to the heart. He was the fleetest of the tribe; and in the races he had run, he had always taken the prize." Until someone can find a more authentic candidate, we believe that Mr. Crutchett's choice has a fair measure of similarity. He is to be complimented on the industry of his historical research.

New Members: Our new membership appears to be in direct proportion to the activity of Harold Schunk. This month the list includes: Neal G. Crowley, Mrs. Edwin Vail, Dr. Adolph Scholler, Frederick C. Soule, all Schunk converts; and Mrs. Pendray-Bagel, E. H. Lighter of the Rapid City Journal, and John A. Leersmaker of Rochester, New York, who contacted the Society and determined to join. If our members were just one fifty-fifth as active as is Schunk, we could double our membership overnight. Why not think of some good friend you would like to do a favor and interest him in joining. We are sure you will not lose their friendship by pointing out the advantages. We will send out application blanks on the drop of a post card.

MENTOR GRAHAM - Don't fail to look at the last page of the Insert.



PIONEER DAUGHTERS OF DAKOTA. The tempo of filing biographies of the Pioneer Daughters of Dakota is rising and the counties represented are also taking on a more extensive tread. We are happy this month to record the following new biographies: Mrs. Cornelius Anderson, Walworth, 1887, Mrs. J. M. Bagby, Sully, 1883, Mrs. Anna Oakes Crowley, Brown, 1883, Mrs. Ida Kettelson Gullickson, Brown, 1881, Mrs. George Edwin Hall, Edmunds, 1887, Mrs. Matilda Hanson, Brown, 1882, Mrs. John C. Hummell, Edmunds, 1889, Mrs. Mary V. Karnoff, Brown, 1887, Mrs. Lars Larson, Walworth, 1887, Mrs. Mary A. Kessler-Sullivan, Lake, 1886, Mrs. Hattie Doty Webb, Union, 1885, Mrs. Celia Lindenkugel Wells, Brown, 1882, Mrs. J. A. Warswick, Brown, 1886, Mrs. M. J. Schubert, Hughes, 1881. There is a picture of Mrs. Sullivan which must have been taken about the time she came to South Dakota. We cannot, on reading over several of these sketches, help but re-iterate the necessity of dates and places, the when and where of every good sketch. At the same time we would like to see more pictures. A picture as a young girl or when they first came to Dakota and a later day picture. These would be of real merit. We get our best impressions through our eyes.



Old Days at New Salem

NEW SALEM, Ill., July 1—Denton Offutt, when he came floating down the river with Abraham Lincoln on a raft, operated a little bit like a pool shark. A gambler, and a man who embellished his innards with tubs of muscular whisky, Offutt came ashore, and said, "My boy can throw anyone in town."

He went hippety-hop around New Salem, getting up quite a few bob at prevailing odds. Now, Abe Lincoln had a piece of this action as he was the grappler.

It did not take Abe long to flick the local boy off his feet, as he knew more holds than an octopus. Had there been a magic lantern, or television, from which groaning grapplers now wring goardsful of gelt, Mr. Lincoln might have gone right on tugging at tibias and eschewed politics, which finally proved fatal.

You can learn things like this in New Salem, if you have a good guide like Mrs. Irma Sims, as this was Mr. Lincoln's home town from 1831 to 1837, and Mrs. Sims confided that "your throat wears out before your feet." Thirteen cabins have been faithfully restored.

Authentic flora have been planted, and you can bow to the red haw, osage orange hedges, wild crab, wild plum, witch-hazel, wild gooseberry, and other trees and plants fancied by the pioneers. The herb gardens, used for medicine, grow again behind the homes of the two village doctors.

THE home and lean-to of Henry Onstot Cooper, is the only original building in the village, and this is no more than fair. These pioneers found it necessary to loop quite a load of corn whisky across their tonsils, so someone who could run up a decent barrel was needed.

There is the log home of Peter Lukins, a shoemaker, and Abe and the rest of the folk would take one stick to measure the width of the foot, and a second stick to measure the foot length. They would give these small bits of lumber to Mr. Lukins, and he

ABE MARTIN



Sittin' up exercises keep th' body fit, but you've got t' be mighty careful about who sets 'em up.

would contrive as nice a pair of boots as you could hope to see.

Strain caught up with him, tho, and he had a little bit of bad luck. Came down drunk one night, fell into a ditch full of water, and drowned. So New Salem had to have a pinch-hitting cobbler for the lineup.

Mrs. Sims said that she guessed the home of Isaac Burner was where he and Isaac Gulihur used to run up corn whisky, and had quite a successful bootlegging career. "They had a walk-in basement," she pointed out, "which made things handy."

ONCE, Mrs. Sims was telling this, when a man stepped up and said, "I am a descendant of Mr. Burner," and Mrs. Sims thought he might take a little umbrage, but he said, "You got it right, that is what grandpa did. He made whisky."

An exciting time, some time back in New Salem, was when a man from Indiana said: "I am getting tired of Illinois claiming Abe Lincoln. What about the years he spent in Indiana?"

He kept saying this, and the guide said: "Well I am just saying what they told me. Why don't you put up a memorial in Indiana, and make your speech there?"

New Salem - Edgar Lee Masters -
 "There are other shrines in America, but New
 Salem Hill is a shrine to the Pioneer America
 that might have been - The America Jefferson
 wanted it to be - To me the place is a heart-break" -



Rutledge Mill (no longer standing) with Clary's Grocery and Offut's Store (where Lincoln clerked) on the bluff at the right



(Tribune photos by Russell V. Hamm)
The Miller blacksmith shop as re-constructed at New Salem.

*These views are
from Chicago
Tribune Photo-
graphs. Feb. 10
/ 1946 -*



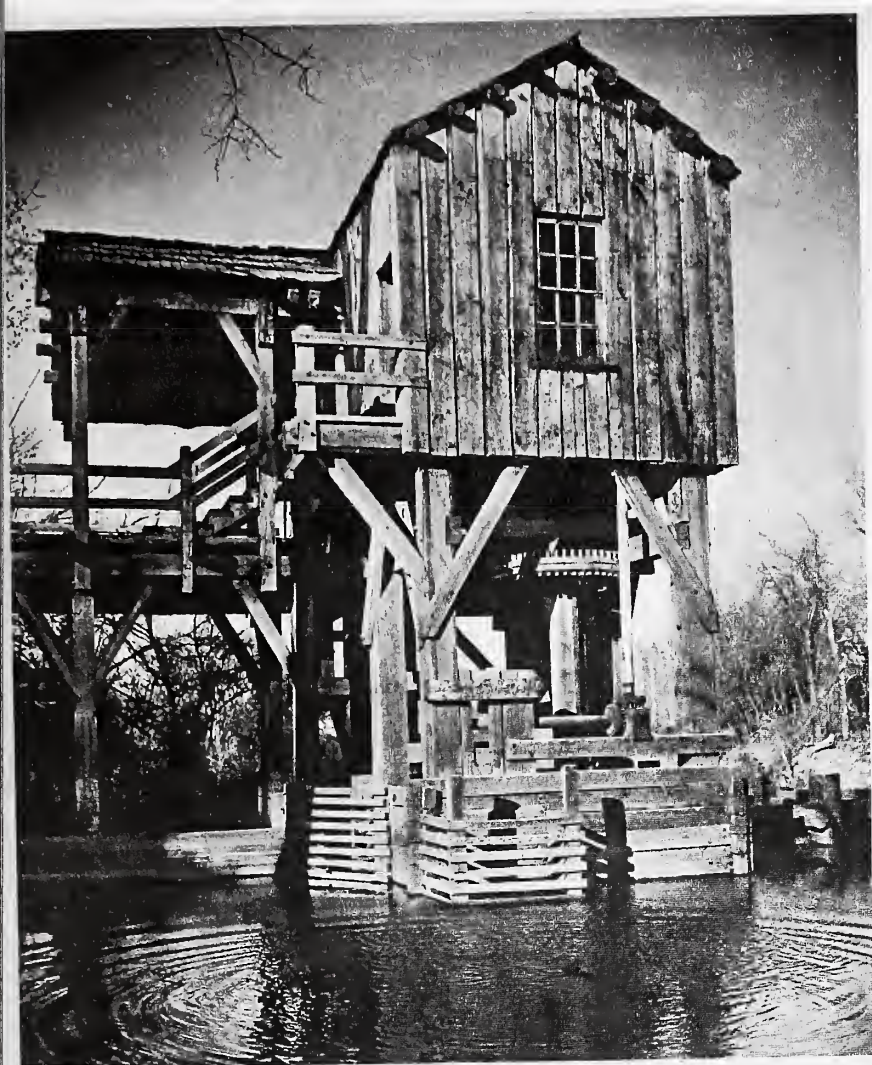
General view of the village at sunset. In the foreground is the Hill-McNamara store.



Interior of the Henry Onstot residence, where Lincoln ate many meals and studied with young Isaac Onstot by the light of the open fire.



Berry and Lincoln Store facing on the Village Square and the Springfield Road

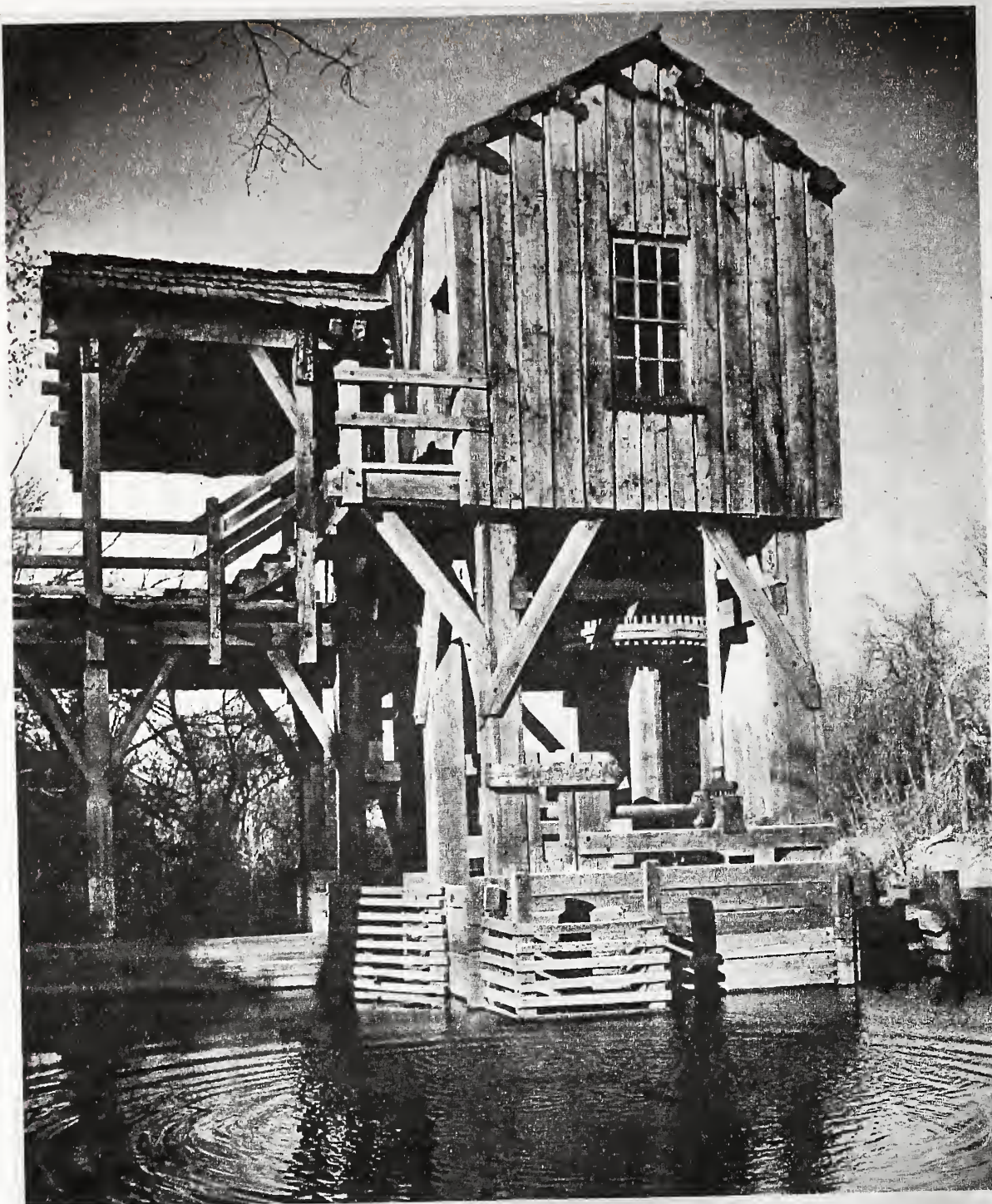


Replica of the John Camron-James Rutledge gristmill, built on the site of the original mill. It was here that Abraham Lincoln had his first view of New Salem.

Tribune Photograph Feb. 10 - 1946 -



The Lincoln White Oak, which still flourishes at the top of Salem Hill



The Lincoln White Oak, which still flourishes at the top of Salem Hill

Replica of the John Camron-James Rutledge gristmill, built on the site of the original mill. It was here that Abraham Lincoln had his first view of New Salem.

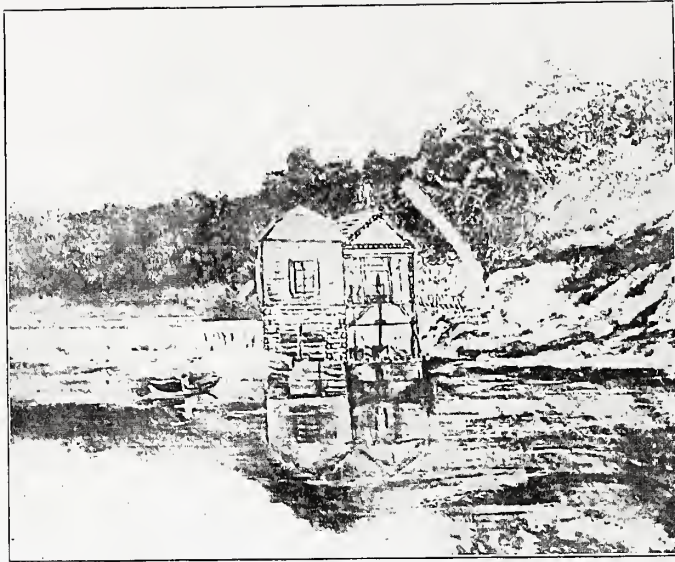
Tribune Photograph Feb. 10 - 1946 -



The Lincoln White Oak, which still flourishes at the top of Salem Hill



re that



The Old Mill at New Salem, Illinois

Lincoln and New Salem. Edgar Lee Masters.
 "But New Salem still would still be part of the prairie, the Rutledge Tavern would never have been restored, the house of Jack Kelso, would have remained a vanishing memory. Had it not been for an event which at the time was trifling and for long years remained a neighborhood tale.
 The event was the fact that one day a "long Tony" had man floated down the Sangamon River in a frail canoe. Like a piece of drift wood he lodged at last, "on the dam," without a history, strange, penniless and alone". Herndon's words. But suppose Lincoln had never gone to New Salem. Still, it would now be covered with grass and prairie flowers and weeds -



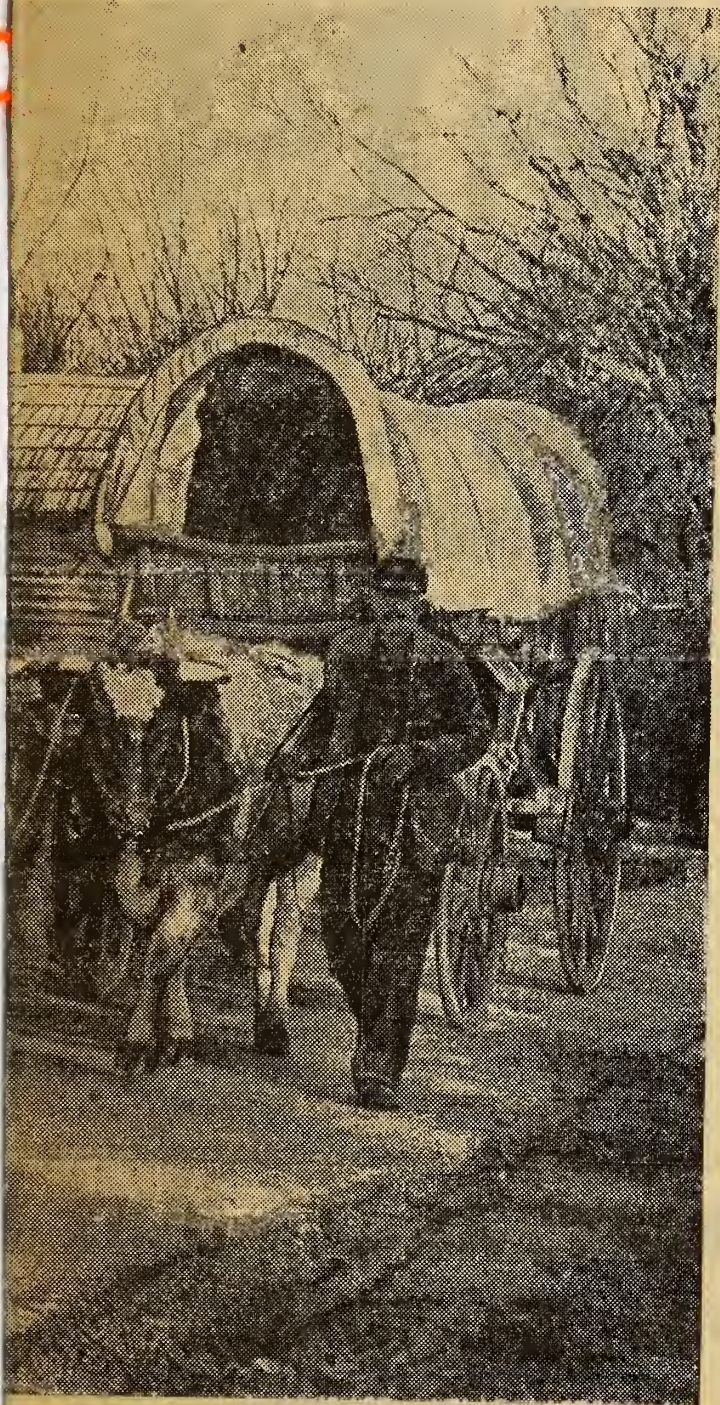
The Old Mill at New Salem, Illinois

Lincoln and New Salem. Edgar Lee Masters.
 "But New Salem Hill would still be part of the prairie, the Rutledge Tavern would never have been restored, the house of Jack Nelson would have remained a vanishing memory. Had it not been for an event which at the time was trifling and for long years remained a neighborhood tale.
 The event was the fact that one day a "big Tony" (a man) floated down the Sangamon River in a frail canoe. Like a piece of drift wood he lodged at last, "on the dam," without a history, strange, penniless and alone". Herndon's words. But suppose Lincoln had never gone to New Salem Hill, it would now be covered with grass and prairie flowers and weeds -



ot Here

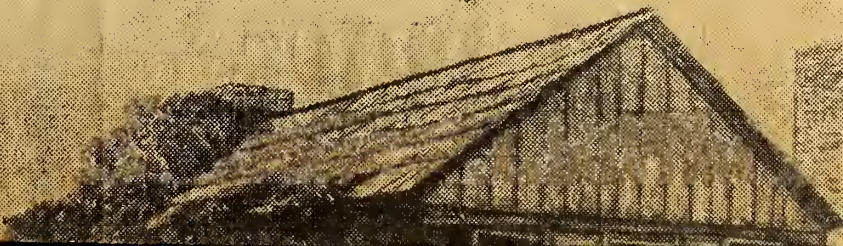
from
Alfred D. Miller
 DISTRICT AGENT
 2261 STATE ST. - RM 3-4500
 SALEM, OREGON



Statue of Abraham Lincoln as young man during his New Salem years stands at entrance to restored village.

Ill., was Abraham Lincoln's "university of s." He arrived there in late July of 1831, "like twood," poor, uneducated, aimless; he left a six years later.

ned to depend on the friendship and under- neighbors. The menfolk debated with him and The married womenfolk mended his scanty cooked for him. The Rutledges, the Camerons,



'Disaster' Berry Aid Asked

President of Ocean Spray Appeals to Ike

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Eisenhower has been asked to declare five cranberry-growing states as "disaster areas" to provide federal aid for farmers who face a 20 million dollar loss from the recent freeze.

The plea was contained in a telegram Sunday from George C. T. Olson, president of Ocean Spray Inc. The firm represents 75 per cent of the industry.

It came as the Food and Drug Administration announced that laboratory tests showed many cranberries to be free of contamination.

Olson accused Arthur S. Flemming, secretary of health, education and welfare, of conducting a "cranberry witchhunt."

WARNING 'UNNECESSARY'

He said Flemming's "unnecessary, untimely and impudent" warning to housewives just before Thanksgiving that some cranberries were tainted with a weed killer which could induce cancer in rats had ruined the industry.

The government said its "scoreboard" of lab tests on cranberries showed 99 out of 202 lots to be safe for the Thanksgiving dinner table.

However, the tests were not expected to be near completion until the end of this week. Seventeen district offices are working overtime to speed the effort.

RESUMES SALES

The Grand Union Co., which has 451 supermarkets on the East Coast, announced in New York it was resuming the sale of cranberries today. The firm said it carried out its own investigation and found its supplies to be safe.

Olson told the President that the states which should be declared as "disaster areas" and thus become eligible for federal aid are Washington, Oregon, Wisconsin, New Jersey and Massachusetts.

Lincoln Slept Here



Team of oxen driven by Raymond Montgomery gives New Salem the look of the 1830's. Log structure at left is restored Hill-McKamur store.

From
D. Tracy Montgomery
221 State St. N.E.
Salem, Oregon



Statue of Abraham Lincoln as young man during his New Salem years stands at entrance to restored village.

Thefts Lead To Charges In Colorado

LITTLETON, Colo. (AP) — The county district attorney's office here filed felony charges Saturday against seven men, including two sheriff's officers. A series of arrests in Oregon touched off the investigation here.

Dist. Atty. Martin P. Miller said 12 other persons may be included in an investigation of burglary operations.

Accused of receiving stolen property and being accessories are a sheriff's investigator, Lesley E. Smith, and a sheriff's deputy, Kenneth Clews.

Also charged are Oliver Lusk and Wayne E. McCarty, 28, and Gene A. Haas, Chris Weshaupt, and Howard C. Moore, all former sheriff's deputies.

Lusk and his father-in-law, Moore, are serving sentences in the Oregon state penitentiary for burglary.

The district attorney said his investigation shows that while they role together in a sheriff's car, Lusk committed burglaries in Arapahoe County, south of Denver, with Moore acting as a lookout.

The district attorney's office has been working on the case since Moore and Lusk were arrested last month at Albany, Ore.

Road Safety Group Asks Liquor Curb

PORTLAND (AP) — The Oregon Highway Lifesavers Committee is conducting a statewide drive to cut down holiday drinking which it hopes will cut sharply traffic accidents caused by drunks.

The committee asked business firms to eliminate or curb drinking at office parties. It appealed to bartenders, the Oregon Liquor Control Commission and the general public by newspaper, radio and television.

The committee will ask the commission to close liquor stores early on Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's eves.

Corps Changes Security Chief

PORTLAND (AP) — The new security chief of the Corps of Engineers North Pacific division office is Lt. Col. William Adams.

Adams succeeds Lt. Col. Francis Grant, who has been named as adviser to military police in Viet Nam.

Adams comes from Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. where he was assistant commandant of the U.S. disciplinary barracks.

GOOD BEHAVIOR KIT

MUSKOGEE, Mich. (UPI) — The post office reported today it had come across a letter addressed to Santa Claus which read: "Dear Santa, please send me a good behavior kit at once."

New Salem, Ill., was Abraham Lincoln's "university of hard knocks." He arrived there in late July of 1831, "like a floating driftwood," poor, uneducated, aimless; he left a man of destiny six years later.

Lincoln learned to depend on the friendship and understanding of his neighbors. The menfolk debated with him and helped him. The married womenfolk mended his scanty wardrobe and cooked for him. The Rutledges, the Camerons, the Kelsoes, the Onstots, the Doctors Allen and Regnier, Mentor Graham, the schoolteacher — all played important roles in the moulding of the man.

In New Salem, Lincoln supported himself however he could. He worked as a clerk and mill hand, soldier, storekeeper, postmaster and deputy surveyor. He split rails. He developed elements of leadership and met Ann Rutledge. Three years after his arrival he was elected to the legislature. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1836. Next Spring, astride a borrowed horse, he moved to Springfield.

Strangely, Lincoln's stay in New Salem almost completely encompassed the village's brief history. In 1839, the county seat was established at nearby Petersburg and New Salem declined rapidly.

Now New Salem is a state park. It was rebuilt in the 1930's. Its 13 cabins, plus the Rutledge Tavern and shops, are of the squared logs of the Lincoln era.



James Rutledge's Tavern where Lincoln roomed for a while. Here he met Ann Rutledge. They were reported to be sweethearts. Family moved in 1833. She died two years later.



First of two stores run by Lincoln and William Berry is now U. S. postoffice. Clerk John Doyen gives Carla Rebbie a letter.



Second Lincoln-Berry store is stocked with merchandise typical of the 1830's. Venture failed and shackled Lincoln with debt. Raymond Montgomery and his wife, Alla, pose at the counter.



Henry Onstot cooperage where Lincoln studied by logfire. Cabin is only structure in village in which any of original material remains.



Cooperage fireplace in front of which Abe studied is shown in back. Raymond Montgomery demonstrates barrel-making machine. This week's PICTURE SHOW by AP Staff Photographer Edwin S. Auch



Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law



Howard Crosby, 1918



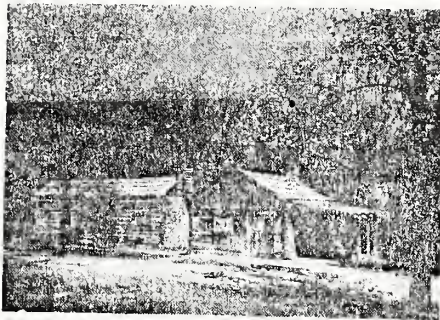
(In New Salem State Park,

New Salem Years Give Clue To Enigma of Lincoln's Life



(Photos by Herbert Georg)

Life in New Salem, where Lincoln lived for six years, centered about the hearth. The fire warmed the log homes and gave light for reading and mending.



Original buildings in New Salem are shown before the State of Illinois started its rehabilitation program to restore cabins and stores in the 1930s.



Candle molds, china and bolts of calico line the shelves of the store where Lincoln and William F. Berry were partners.

By JAN STRUM

Since Lincoln's death in 1865 an unending stream of books has pursued him, analyzing, dissecting, eulogizing. Still he remains an enigma, and this is not strange, for men possessed of the rare universality that was Lincoln's have always evaded critical attempts to reconstruct them.

His story is familiar to almost everyone now.

But the details of his life during the period when he first left home are not popularly known.

It was in New Salem, Ill., often called "Lincoln's New Salem," that the man who became the 16th President of the United States resided from 1831 to 1837 — and it is here that some small understanding of him may be gained.

The village was founded in 1829 by James Rutledge and John M. Camron. A crude, prairie settlement, it grew, flourished briefly, then declined and flickered out in 1839.

Reconstruction

A reconstructed village now stands in what is known as New Salem State Park. It is built as nearly like the original as possible — cabin after cabin.

In a tour of "Lincoln's" village, one moves from the Samuel Hill residence to Onstot's cooper shop, and then on to Miller's blacksmith shop, finally traversing the length of the village.

In the buildings and their contents one senses something of the historic import of the American pioneer community, for they were responsible for molding the character of early Americans.

Lincoln first hired out to Denton Offutt to pilot a flatboat of produce to New Orleans in 1831.

Just opposite the village the boat became stranded on a dam. It hung there, bow in air and stern taking water.

But Lincoln, unperturbed by villagers shouting instructions, got the boat under way once more.

Job Offer

Watching the tall pilot, Offutt saw possibilities in him and offered him a job as a store clerk.

In this way, for the first time completely on his own, away from kinfolk, the young, penniless Abe Lincoln went to New Salem in July, 1831.

Endowed with a good sense of humor, athletic ability and energy, the lanky 22-year-old lad was at times deeply melancholy, often lazy, and ungainly.

He was undecided and full of contradictions.

But Offutt liked Lincoln, and boasted frequently of the young man's abilities.

His talk soon brought Lincoln a challenge to a wrestling match with Jack Armstrong, champion of the "tough - and - ready" boys.

Abe accepted the challenge, and before a large crowd of spectators, bested Jack.

He won not only the match, but the friendship and political support of the entire village.

War Breaks Out

Work at Offutt's store had barely begun when the Black Hawk War broke out. Lincoln volunteered and was promptly appointed captain of his company.

At Kellogg's Grove he helped bury five men killed by Indians. His vivid, recorded recollection of the incident reads:

"And every man had a round red spot on the top of his head, about as big as a dollar, where the redskins had taken his scalp."

"It was frightful, but it was grotesque; and the red sunlight seemed to paint everything all over."

Lincoln fought in no battles, but he made friends, and gained a knowledge of men.

Without means or a job, Lincoln

came back from the war and became a candidate for the Illinois State Legislature.

When he spoke to the people, they found him convincing. They were impressed by his ambition.

But he lost his first campaign, even though 277 out of 280 in his own precinct voted for him.

In 1833 Lincoln became postmaster of New Salem.

Deputy Surveyor

But surveying soon became more important than being postmaster. So, under Thomas M. Neale, Lincoln became deputy surveyor.

Surveys of New Boston (approximately 52 miles from Rock Island), Bath, Albany, Huron and a resurvey of Petersburg were made by him.

The road and boundary lines run by Lincoln still exist.

All the while Lincoln continued to read and study. He was assisted by schoolmaster Mentor Graham, an able man who loved teaching.

Abe dived into Kirkham's grammar, which he walked six miles to read; in writing he developed a habit of accuracy to the smallest detail; in mathematics his interest centered on Euclid.

Lincoln early taught himself the importance of reason and proof — Euclid was unwavering.

Leaving the village of New Salem, one sees an heroic statue of Lincoln titled "Abraham Lincoln — From New Salem," and it shows a man whose aimlessness is gone, whose task is clear.

MAP OF THE LINCOLN COUNTRY



This map showing the routes Abraham Lincoln traveled in Illinois and sister states was produced for publication in "The Rotarian."

THE DAILY TIMES

GREEN STREAK

TUESDAY, FEB. 12, 1963

Books Link Abe with McLean County Pioneers

By Roland White

During his early years at New Salem, Abraham Lincoln boarded at the home of a woman who was a sister of two McLean County pioneers.

This connection, little noted in most writings about Lincoln, came to light in two books by a former Hopedale woman, historian-novelist Julia A. Drake, now of San Angelo, Tex.

William and Thomas Orendorff were not the first settlers in what was later to become McLean County. The John Hendrix and John Dawson families arrived a year before the Orendorffs.

Activity Leaders

But the Orendorffs were

leaders in early public activity, according to early McLean County historians.

William was the first justice of the peace in what is now McLean County. Then it was part of Fayette County, with the county seat in Vandalia.

Young men wanting to get married by the new J.P. often did not own horses. Getting a license meant walking to Vandalia without a road to follow, wading sloughs and swimming streams.

Mr. Orendorff overcame this by marrying couples on notice. A young man had to post notices on three trees 10 days before the ceremony, announcing the names of the couple and the time and place of the cere-

mony. Anybody who had objections was invited to appear and make them known.

Certificates Filed

Later certificates of these marriages were filed with the county clerk at Vandalia.

Formation of this area into Tazewell County was ratified at an election in Mr. Orendorff's home in April, 1827, at which he was elected justice of the peace and Thomas was named corner.

Thomas had two distinctions in connection with McLean County, formed in 1830.

Petitions to sever from Tazewell County were taken to Vandalia by him and James Latta.

Thomas later became the first assessor in McLean County.

William Auctioneer

William Orendorff was the auctioneer when the first lots were sold in what is now Bloomington.

There are conflicting versions how the first settlement got its name. Eltzard Duis, in "Good Old Times in McLean County, Illinois," was diplomatic.

He said the suggestion came about the same time from Mrs. William Orendorff, to some visiting ladies, and from Thomas Orendorff, when asked by John Rhodes what name they should write at the head of their letters.

"Thomas Orendorff looked up at the maple trees and said: 'It looks blooming here, I think we had better call it Blooming Grove.'"

Former Teacher

Ina Orendorff, 1517 E. Olive, former third grade teacher in Bloomington schools, is a great-granddaughter of William. She always heard the name Blooming Grove credited to Thomas's wife, Melinda.

The Orendorffs were strict Calvinists in their background, so when Mrs. Orendorff was to

write relatives, she remarked "Leg Grove is not a name. What shall we call it?" Again the spring flowering gave rise to the name chosen.

There was an affinity between the German Reformed religion of the early Orendorffs and the Scotch Presbyterianism preached by the Rev. John M. Camron which made the sister of William and Thomas a good choice of wife for that man.

Born Mary Orendorff, Mrs. Camron was known for most of her life as Polly or Aunt Polly to Lincoln, among others.

Undisputed Facts

First, some undisputed facts. Polly's husband and James Rutledge, acquaintances previously in Georgia and Kentucky, built the first homes at New Salem in 1828 and founded it as a town in 1829.

Mr. Rutledge's wife, Mary Camron, was an aunt of Mr. Camron, which meant that the minister and his children were cousins of Ann Rutledge.

Lincoln arrived in New Salem July after the winter of the big snow, 1830-31. He boarded with the Camrons.

The late Benjamin P. Thomas, in his authoritative "Lincoln's New Salem," indicated that Lincoln did not also room with the Camrons, as one addition would have it. They were already the parents of a son and eight daughters, with three more daughters to come.

Slept in Store

Lincoln and another younger, William G. Greene Jr., slept in the store where they worked. Their employer, Denton Tuttle, paid the wages that enabled Abe to enjoy Aunt Polly's cooking.

Mr. Thomas, one of the foremost Lincoln historians, also testified that young Abe probably cast his first vote in the Camron cabin, used as a polling place. He checked the records to disprove a tradition that Lincoln served as an election clerk, however.

Considered Legend

Miss Drake brought forth here, given Lincoln his first



Examining Mementos

Miss Ina Orendorff, 1517 E. Olive, and her cousin, Glenn Dodds, president of the McLean County Historical Society, examine mementos of their ancestors. He

is holding her Snow Bird spoon, souvenir given her grandfather, Oliver Orendorff, in 1886 as survivor of "the big snow" of 1830-31. (Pantagraph Photo)

her historical novel about the Camrons. They have not been otherwise proved or disproved, so in a sense they remain in the family.

For instance, Abe is supposed to have proposed to one of the minister's daughters, Vienna, better known as Vian. After being spurned, he took up with her cousin, Ann Rutledge. (Even the Rutledge romance is considered only a legend by most historians.)

The Rev. Mr. Camron is said to have preached Ann Rutledge's funeral. This is possible, although she had moved in the meantime with her family to a farm home belonging to a young man she was to have married but who never returned from a trip back east.

The Camrons are supposed to

then. He was 23 when he came, not too old to be owning a grammar for the first time, but the story is unconfirmed.

Then Aunt Polly is credited with loaning Lincoln money to set up an office. The catch is that it was the office of justice of the peace, which he apparently never held.

Poetic License

But novelists may have what is a first cousin to poetic license, and without Miss Drake and others in the Orendorff family this additional link between Lincoln and McLean County would not have come to light.

Miss Drake corresponded with members of the Camron and Rutledge families 20 years to gather material for her novel, "Flame of Dawn."

Clinton Blvd., a granddaughter of William Orendorff by his fourth wife, has some clippings and official family reunion and family history material proving that in most of her points Miss Drake was faithful to traditions quoted by various Orendorffs of later generations.

But Cousin Ina isn't bothered by all these little disputes, except to wish she had listened more carefully as a teen-ager when family traditions were recounted around home.

There's one point not open to dispute which she doesn't have to worry about. Maybe the Orendorffs weren't first to arrive in McLean County, but Ina Orendorff is descended from those who were. Her great-grandmother, Mrs. John Hendrix, came here in 1822.

There wasn't another white

WAGON WHEEL AND LODGE HAVE OWN HISTORY

As grateful inhabitants of New Salem for the past ten years — particularly, the Kelso Hollow Theatre and the "Wagon Wheel", the former restaurant which now houses our offices — we have long appreciated the history not only of A. Lincoln and New Salem Village, but of the Site itself. We are especially mindful of the long tradition of New Salem as a source of solace and spiritual rejuvenation for government leaders and heads of state (American and foreign), as well as for the thousands of anonymous travellers from all over the world in search of the Lincoln legacy.

For a large portion of New Salem's past, the attractiveness of the Site was enhanced by elegant dining experiences, first, at the unique log-cabin Wagon Wheel restaurant, and then at the newly constructed rustic lodge across the road. Never do we set up our offices in the Wagon Wheel at summer's beginning without thinking of the many visitors before us who enjoyed the building. As we rehearse before the beautiful stone fireplaces, we remind ourselves of what life must have been like in the days of the charming Wagon Wheel Restaurant. We often had similar thoughts while eating lunch in the unique log-cabin surroundings of Cranwill's New Salem Inn.

Our good friend and a Witness in *EVEN WE HERE*, MRS. NELLIE OWEN FOX, has been kind enough to write some of her reminiscences as former owner and proprietor with her husband, the late Ira Owen, of both the Wagon Wheel and the New Salem Inn. Those who have seen *EVEN WE HERE* will recall the section on Governor Henry Horner during the Depression. The actress speaking about her friendship with Gov. Horner is portraying Mrs. Fox, speaking words which are actual transcripts of Mrs. Fox's descriptions. The following are excerpts from her written reminiscences:

The Owens Cast Their Lot at New Salem

On a hot afternoon in Petersburg, after the lunch hour was over at Owen's Eastside Cafe, Ira and Nellie Owen drove to the foot of the hill known as Old Salem, (as they often did), parked among the horseweeds to enjoy the cool breeze that was always there. Ira remarked how few people knew that Abraham Lincoln spent 6 years on this hill, and that some day, it would be a famous shrine where many people from all over the world would come to pay homage to Lincoln.

As the Owens sat in their 1930 Chevrolet, with both doors open, (the better to enjoy that breeze), four or five men came walking thru' the brush with surveying instruments, discussing where the new entrance to the park would be; replacing the entrance at the far north end of the village.

Upon hearing this news, Ira said, "Nellie, we must go to town and try to secure an option on an acre or two from Mr. Hoover, at the Petersburg Brick Yard." People were astonished when, a year later in early spring of 1933, a building was constructed for a drive-in restaurant, "sleeping cabins", and a service station. In fact, most bystanders said a streak of lunacy had overcome the Owens. However, to Ira Owen, it was his first real opportunity to serve world-wide visitors who were coming to the Park.

When Parkview Drive-In opened in June, 1933, the depression was at the lowest point. The Civilian Conservation Corp was giving hundreds of young Americans work. The C.C.C. Camp was built where the camping ground is now located. That put the Owens' new Drive-In on its feet, by giving them about 150 hungry boys to feed each day after 3:30 p.m.

In 1935 the new park entrance opened and in the same year, the state built a dining room called the "Wagon Wheel". After the first operator failed, the lease was given to the Owens, who had camped on the doorstep of the Director.

The depression was still on, and no great number of people dined out. Nor were there many park visitors; fifty being a crowd, except on special days. So here again, the Owens struggled with a business that people predicted would fail.

The Wagon Wheel had one dining room named the "Ox Yoke Room", a small kitchen, a stairway to an upper floor where a little room with a beautiful fireplace was named "The Whipperwill Room". The Ox Yoke Room had a large fireplace, as did all the rooms.

The contractor, with C.C.C. help, completed this portion by late June 1936. Old Ox Yokes that had been used and an old wagon wheel also used by local citizens were included. These items made the lighting system. The first 2 fireplaces heated the room very well. Much of the furniture was made by W.P.A. (some tables that were made went to the lodge later). We purchased these pieces from the state.

In the meantime, the kitchen was enlarged; another room called "Rocky Branch", named for the Creek was added. It also had a large fireplace with Wagon Wheel light fixtures. Underneath this room was a very large room with a rock floor, plus fireplace. This room was seldom used, because being lower than the creek bed, water stood several inches on the floor. Also, food could not be served right, even with a dumb-waiter. Just too far from the kitchen. This last phase of the project was done by C.C.C. boys, who made earnest workers.

The first meal served in the Wagon Wheel (months before the dining room was completed and no kitch-

en) was on Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12, 1936. The Owens were asked to serve a breakfast for the local Rotary Club, who were entertaining the head of Rotary International. With no kitchen and no equipment, it was a challenge. The menu consisted of hot cider, fried ham, scrambled eggs, fried mush, hot biscuits, black raspberry jelly, apple butter (jelly and apple butter home-made), sassafras tea and turnovers (coffee after all had tasted the tea.) My dear mother made the biscuits at our home in Petersburg. Restrooms were almost completed, with roof on. We borrowed jackets from Mr. Fox who managed the Meadow Gold Ice Cream Co. plant in Springfield. Jackets were used to keep ice cream cold with dry ice; however, with hot stones, would also keep food hot. We covered the W.P.A. tables with matching napkins (both turkey red). Waitresses were dressed in dresses of New Salem days.

In June 14, 1937, the Owens put out the latch string (a piece of rawhide). Not ready to serve, as the kitchen was still not completed. This day was the dedication of the first 10 cabins and the Rutledge reunion. It was said there were 10,000 who attended the affair that day: descendants of the early settlers, many of the Rutledge family, and official dignitary.

It was very hot and the Wagon Wheel service consisted of sandwiches and cold refreshments. How embarrassing it was when Governor Horner and his Cabinet members and guests came in for lemonade. We had used all the lemons we had stocked, and all that the Petersburg markets had (5). With a twinkle in his eye, the Gov. said, "We didn't come for lemonade; we all want tea." Governor Horner was a frequent visitor and a treasured guest. Many times he came thru the kitchen door. Sitting on a bag of potatoes, sometimes peeling some, or making himself a ham sandwich, he would make helpful suggestions which would improve the operation. Many evenings he would sit at the front door, visiting with guests who came to dine, or he would talk Lincoln lore with others.

After we closed for the day, we'd all walk to the Village, sit on the steps of the Berry-Lincoln store or at the Rutledge Tavern. Many wonderful conversations took place here. His driver and guard, Captain Everett Van Diver, always accompanied him. We treasured these days.

By Oct. 1937, the Wagon Wheel was finished, including a furnace that never heated the building. The Wagon Wheel was a charming place in its day. People from all countries came to pay homage to Lincoln, to see the Wagon Wheel, and sometimes dine.

In May of 1943, heavy rain fell, day after day, until the Sangamon flooded the entire area. When the basement was full, the first floor of the Wagon Wheel was flooded, water running through the windows. We had placed all dishes, pans, etc. on tables. As the water level fell, the dishes rode the Muddy Sangamon to the floor. As the water receded and the building dried, the rough sawed

boards would spring up in mid-air, making an explosive sound.

Just as the volume of business was increasing, World War II came, and the Wagon Wheel closed for two years. Maintaining refreshments only at the Hilltop Concession; we did this to service the hundreds of soldiers from Camp Ellis, who came for day training in the present parking area. The Wagon Wheel did not open until the summer of 1944. By 1947, a goodly volume of business had returned. The flood damage was never completely erased. However, the whipperwills and hoot owls greeted us, which made the problems easier.

(The last food service there took place in 1965, as a tea room. By this time the Lodge was operating, and many people preferred the lodge.)

When the Owens lost their Concession lease in 1953, they were prepared. In 1949 they had purchased several acres (across the highway from the Wagon Wheel and park entrance) where an abandoned mine stood; the mine being closed due to the 1943 flood.

Not wishing to retire in 1951, the Owens employed Harlan Swan, a local contractor, to construct New Salem Lodge, using the plans Ira had made. The lodge opened in 1952 and due to the many loyal patrons of the Owens, soon a larger dining room was constructed to meet the increased number of park visitors, as well as local guests. The Owens prospered here. And soon after Ira and Nellie had been chef, dishwashers, janitors, and official greeters, they were able to employ chefs, managers, and assistants to help with the operation.

I recall that Carl Sandburg, Governor Green, Governor Stratton, Governor Stevenson and their guests (usually statesmen from other parts of the world) came to New Salem and dined. Helen Hayes, Mary Pickford, and Melvyn Douglas were some of the entertainers who came.

In 1975 Ira's health failed, and it became necessary to part with their beloved New Salem Lodge, after having served as many as 80,000 meals in one year, with the help of more than 2500 employees.

Since Lincoln's New Salem did a great job in launching the famous American President, Abraham Lincoln, the Owens always promoted this historic stop thru the press and highway signs. It can also be said this early American Village has been just as successful in launching a very rewarding business.

New oxen carrying the load at New Salem State Park



Matthew Lipsky, left, and Edwin Whitcomb walk through New Salem with the park's new oxen, Paul and Babe.

State Journal-Register/Bill Hagen

by Chris Green

NEW SALEM — There's no bull about it: Oxen were the tractor of their times, and New Salem State Historic Site manager Dave Hedrick is happy to have a new pair grazing at the restored pioneer village.

Paul and Babe, a pair of 1-year-old shorthorn steers, were donated to the park by Andrew Flowers, former state president of Children of the American Revolution. The animals will get their nameplates in a ceremony at 10:30 a.m. Saturday at New Salem.

Flowers, 19, a resident of Westmont, near Chicago, and a sophomore at Moraine Valley Community College, donated the oxen to continue a tradition of the Children of the American Revolution. Each year, the organization's president must develop a project with statewide appeal.

Flowers wanted his contribution to have a Lincoln theme. Working with

the Daughters of the American Revolution, he started by restoring and dedicating a monument last October in Lawrenceville, near where Abraham Lincoln first entered Illinois in 1830.

By calling various Lincoln sites for project ideas, Flowers and his mother, Phyllis, learned that New Salem was in need of a new pair of oxen.

Flowers designed a special pin — 1 1/4 inches tall with a black silhouette of Lincoln on it — and had copies manufactured, selling 438 of them to raise more than \$5,000.

He purchased the animals for \$1,000 and invested the rest of the money for the Children of the American Revolution.

Under Hedrick's direction, the oxen will be used to re-enact the way of life during Lincoln's days as a young man in Illinois.

"We'll use them to demonstrate

□ continued on page 2

Methane gas

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State Journal Register

Apq. Ill.

June 16, 1989

PP. 1+2

TEMPERATURES

Airport temperatures				Jackson, Miss.	80	66	.35	clr
10 p.m. Wednesday				Jacksonville	96	73	.16	cdy
64 10 a.m.				Juneau	54	49	m	cdy
62 11 a.m.				Kansas City	75	54	cdy	
61 Noon				Las Vegas	109	83	cdy	
59 1 p.m.				Little Rock	78	58	cdy	
57 2 p.m.				Los Angeles	79	64	cdy	
56 3 p.m.				Louisville	73	61	.24	clr
54 4 p.m.				Lubbock	77	58	cdy	
53 5 p.m.				Memphis	77	62	.32	cdy
52 6 p.m.				Miami Beach	86	61	cdy	
54 7 p.m.				Midland-Odessa	66	58	cdy	
58 8 p.m.				Milwaukee	54	50	.01	cdy
61 9 p.m.				Mpls-St Paul	72	41	cdy	
Temperature				Nashville	72	64	1.97	clr
in 4 inch level				New Orleans	83	74	.06	clr
degree days				New York City	80	58	.36	cdy
today				Norfolk, Va.	94	76	cdy	
to date				North Platte	78	34	clr	
season to date				Oklahoma City	75	58	cdy	
211				Omaha	74	46	m	
				Orlando	94	75	cdy	
				Philadelphia	80	64	m	
				Phoenix	111	83	clr	
				Pittsburgh	89	60	1.37	m
				Portland, Maine	58	52	.29	cdy
				Portland, Ore.	86	54	.12	clr
				Providence	60	54	.52	m
				Raleigh	91	71	m	
				Rapid City	66	42	cdy	
				Reno	64	58	cdy	
				Richmond	90	66	.19	cdy
				Sacramento	90	62	clr	
				St Louis	70	58	cdy	
				Salt Lake City	96	66	clr	
				San Antonio	87	64	cdy	
				San Diego	86	61	cdy	
				San Francisco	67	55	cdy	
				San Juan, P.R.	67	76	cdy	
				Si Ste Marie	57	49	.34	cdy
				Seattle	68	52	.04	cdy
				Shreveport	77	60	.01	clr
				Sioux Falls	77	37	cdy	
				Spokane	68	57	.24	cdy
				Syracuse	62	56	.12	m
				Tampa-St Pbrg	93	74	cdy	
				Topeka	76	52	cdy	
				Tucson	107	72	clr	
				Tulsa	72	60	cdy	
				Washingtn, DC	66	70	.54	cdy
				Wichita	71	54	cdy	
				Wilkes-Barre	62	57	.12	m
				Wilmington, Del.	80	64	.05	cdy
				Extremes for Thursday				
				Low: 31 at Shell Lake, Wis.				
				High: 117 at Bullhead City, Ariz.				
				Global temperatures				
				Temperatures and weather conditions from midnight Tuesday to midnight Wednesday.				
				HI Lo Wthr				
				Amsterdam	70	55	clr	
				Athens	82	63	clr	
				Beijing	86	64	cdy	
				Beirut	Unavailable			
				Berlin	83	46	cdy	
				B' Aires	84	46	cdy	
				Cairo	84	64	cdy	
				Geneva	83	70	cdy	
				Hong Kong	76	54	clr	
				Jerusalem	64	64	cdy	
				Jo'burg	59	34	clr	
				London	79	61	cdy	
				Madrid	83	81	cdy	
				Manila	93	77	cdy	
				Mexico City	82	67	m	
				Montreal	72	50	cdy	
				Moscow	70	57	cdy	
				New Delhi	93	86	cdy	
				Paris	82	64	cdy	
				Rome	86	36	clr	
				Seoul	72	61	cdy	
				Singapore	88	75	cdy	
				Stockholm	64	59	cdy	
				Sydney	86	50	cdy	
				Tokyo	73	68	cdy	
				Vancouver	71	57	cdy	

SMTD budget

• from page 1

cover insurance costs.

The midday bus service changes will affect six of the SMTD's 12 regular routes. They include: North Fifth-South Fifth street; South 15th-North Walnut; Colony West-White Oaks Mall-East Cook; West Washington-White Oaks Mall-South State; West Governor-Lowell; and Noble-Martin Luther King Drive.

A public hearing on the changes will be held in late July. Regardless of public reaction, though, the changes will go into effect unless the SMTD obtains more state or federal funding, which is considered unlikely.

The SMTD's share of funding for AITS will be reduced to about \$230,000 next year. The contribution would amount to about 81 percent of AITS' budget.

AITS is trying to get federal, state and local grants to cover expenses next year. So far, however, "the search has been futile," Hobson said. School officials and senior citizens were mildly relieved that the extra buses won't be eliminated until January.

"It's been iffy, iffy, iffy all the way," said Virginia Wheeling, executive director of Senior Citizens of Sangamon County. "It's a real problem and a real worry."

Special buses are used to take about 300 senior citizens grocery shopping three days every week and to White Oaks Mall once a month. There are no plans to provide that transportation when the SMTD eliminates the extra buses, Wheeling said.

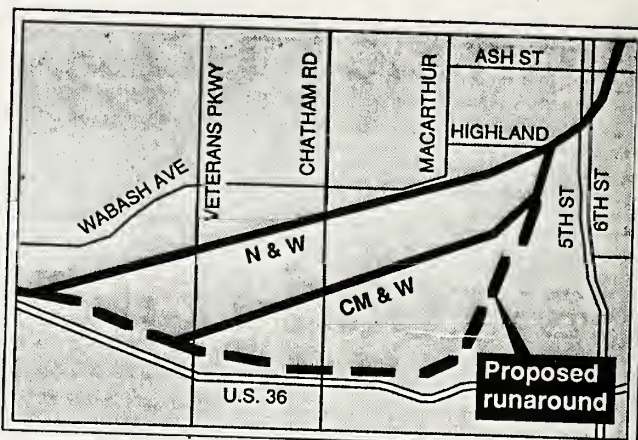
District 186 school officials also do not have a plan to deal with the planned elimination of "tripper" buses, used to reduce overcrowding on routes that include public and parochial schools. The move could result in longer walks and waits for more than 400 public and parochial school students, according to officials.

Bill Cavanagh of Springfield, who has three children attending St. Agnes School, 251 N. Amos Ave., said elimination of the tripper buses will be an inconvenience.

However, Fix said their elimination would save the district \$60,000.

"We have tried to keep from having that happen," he said. "We're gambling that we are going to get money from some place for the first six months."

In other matters, Thursday's meeting was the last for treasurer Louie Plummer and board chairman James Lawrence, both of whom are retiring after being with the district since its establishment 21 years ago.



State Journal-Register

Railroad

▲ from page 1

Street and 19th Street tracks.

The entire plan would cost about \$200 million, and Keith Haynes, the authority executive director, said east side tracks probably will not be relocated with federal funds.

Authority member Bettie Jean Allen, who lives near the 19th Street tracks, said her satisfaction with the southwest segment was tempered with disappointment over not helping

the east side.

"That's somebody else's neighborhood," she said.

Ward 2 Ald. Frank McNeill said he may be forced to vote against the agreement due to the lack of east side action.

"I have been pounded by the people in my ward," said McNeill. "They ask me, 'How can you vote for railroad relocation when we get nothing?' Quite frankly, this plan does nothing for the critical areas."

New Salem oxen

■ from page 1

how they would be used as a pulling team — pulling wagons or logs through town the same way they would be used in the 1830s," Hedrick said.

When the oxen arrived in January, at a tender 6 months old, "They were very wild, almost like rodeo steers," Hedrick said. "You couldn't even approach them."

But training steers while they're young is very important to their development, he said.

"Getting them in January allowed our staff to work with them in February, March, April, and now, they're the best trained team we've ever had."

The park has had 15 pairs of oxen since the 1940s. The last team was "traded off for a pair of horses," Hedrick said. "So we do rotate them. We'll probably keep this team for another 10 years."

Flowers and his parents will be among those representing the

By calling various Lincoln sites for project ideas, Flowers and his mother, Phyllis, learned that New Salem was in need of a pair of oxen.

Children of the American Revolution at Saturday's dedication.

"We're certainly excited about it," Hedrick said. "To see a group of young kids take this kind of interest — you just don't see this too often."

The Children of the American Revolution is a non-profit organization for members whose ancestors fought or aided in the American Revolutionary War in 1776. The society honors American heritage, and encourages participation in historical preservation.



**the great
american
people show**
in new salem state park

newsletter

Funding Cuts Force Programming Reduction

Because of significant cutbacks in funding, GAPS has been forced to modify its regular season of three full-length plays at New Salem to only one: YOUR OBEDIENT SERVANT, A. LINCOLN, the life of Lincoln. The show is presented at 8 p.m. nightly except Mondays through August 20. The company's fourth and newest production, PORTRAIT OF A PRAIRIE CAPITOL, is not being presented this summer, as funding for it was not available to its sponsor, the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency.

A reduction in funds had been anticipated from the Illinois Humanities Council, GAPS' long-time supporter, due to the relatively small size of the IHC budget and the length of time GAPS has been funded. GAPS was awarded a direct grant of \$6,000 in addition to matching monies from the IHC when funds are available from NEH and IHC. Unfortunately, a cutback from the Illinois Arts Council, also a long-time supporter, unexpectedly came at the same time. The IAC provided \$10,720, approximately nine thousand dollars less than the previous year.

Governor Thompson Attends Sold-Out Performance

Certainly one of the highlights of the '88 season was the attendance of YOSAL by Governor James Thompson and members of his staff, Tuesday, June 28. His visit coincided with the first sold-out performance in the history of the company. 722 people attended: the vast majority of these were members of the Avion Travel Group which travels in vans and trailers across the country. The group included travellers from throughout the U.S.

The Governor arrived early and chatted with members of the audience. Prior to the performance, Ambassador-At-Large, Bud Faith, presented a GAPS cap and t-shirt to the Governor. Michael Devine, Executive Director of the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency which oversees New Salem, then presented him with a blueprint of the plans for a new restaurant to be built at New Salem.

In the Governor's pre-show remarks to the audience, he commended everyone involved with GAPS for the high quality productions for which the company is known, and especially for having the distinct honor of being the first theatre to be awarded the Governor's Award for the Arts.

The visit was the first by the Governor to a GAPS production. Last year he was scheduled to attend PORTRAIT and was forced to cancel at the last minute when flooding in the state reached emergency levels. It was a special honor, therefore, to have him see the show in the midst of one of the busiest, most strenuous legislative sessions ever. We salute the Governor for his gracious visit at an extraordinarily busy time, and are grateful to his staff who made arrangements for the visit with GAPS Director of Public Relations, Kerry Hahn. Everyone at GAPS and those in the audience will long remember the special evening.

1988 Season

Despite the cutbacks in programming and the sadness of not presenting the entire trilogy, there have been some definite bright spots in the '88 season. Not the least of them was a stellar review of this year's almost totally new cast by Margaret Boswell of the Springfield State Journal-Register. She wrote, "Paul Swanson, debuting in the role...does not look like Lincoln. ...But I should have trusted director John Ahart. With one swoop in casting, he has blown away all of the preconceived ideas of Lincoln...Swanson builds Lincoln, not from the outside in, but from the inside out. By halfway through the first act...you are hearing and seeing Lincoln, in the words, the gestures, the attitude...the ensemble cast matches him in energy and skill. The show is truly ensemble--a rare achievement."

She continued, "In this, the 13th season and a troubled one to be sure with a loss of funding, this show, this theatre and this man are deserving

not only of our respect but our support...Springfield should support this effort, for its loss would be a loss to the fabric of our life and our heritage...No one who sits in that audience can fail to feel the impact of the words come alive, or fail to be moved."

Paul Swanson is an MFA candidate in directing at the University of Illinois. The remainder of the company was new except for veterans Debra Brown and Kerry Hahn. Emil Boulos and Paul Brady also worked portions of the summer.

Recent Comments About the 1988 Production:

"This is A.L. brought back to life: If you want to know about A.L. I suggest you see this play. Then you will know what A.L. was all about. Instead of reducing support the state should support it to the hilt--I would recommend it to everybody."

Charles Hillingen, Los Angeles Times
July 18, 1988

"A charming production using the actual words of Lincoln and others. A particular thrill to see the antecedents of our own great League of Women Voters Presidential Debate this fall."

Grant P. Thompson
Executive Director, League of Women Voters of the United States
July 21, 1988

'88 Phonathon Nears Goal

The second annual Lincoln's Birthday GAPS phonathon was a success. Approximately 300 individuals and businesses made contributions just under \$10,000, the initial goal. Donations are still coming in. If you have not yet sent your gift, rest assured that your donation is welcome at any time. And it will be matched by 40%, when funds are available, by the Illinois Humanities Council and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

The success of the phonathon was the result of the dedicated volunteers who did the actual calling during the spring. For this reason, these volunteers, and others, were honored June 26 at a special pre-show ceremony. The following individuals were given a special "thank you" for calling during the phonathon: Doc & Kathy Bennett, Bob Davies, Wes & Bette Duiker, Vicki Lowery, Ken Sibley, Tom Lawton, Dorothy Knous, Margaret Ford, Helen Nichols, Jan Blasko, John Reagan, Jean Hahn, Edith Spencer, Donna Hitchcock, JoAnn and Rich Morris, Nicky Stratton, Jane Taylor, Janice Pohl, Cindy Hall, Carrie Egan, and Merianne O'Grady. Volunteers called from their homes and several even donated long-distance phone charges.

Names of donors are printed annually in the playbill. For donations of \$200 or more the donors Name(s) are engraved on nameplates which are secured permanently on benches in the theatre. Many, many thanks to the donors and volunteers who gave generously of their time and resources.

New Salem Lincoln League is Angel

The New Salem Lincoln League has donated gifts totalling \$9,500, making them the largest private donor or "Angel" this season. Their gift helped make possible the addition of a new light board to be used by GAPS. Lincoln League President, Phil Deverman, presented the check to GAPS.

The New Salem Lincoln League has many dedicated volunteers who work at New Salem, as well as operate the First Berry-Lincoln Store in New Salem Village which sells beautifully handmade crafts reminiscent of items used at New Salem. The League co-sponsors special events at New Salem and contributes to brochures promoting New Salem. New members are always welcome to join the League. Anyone interested in joining may write New Salem Lincoln League at P.O. Box 272, Petersburg, IL 62675.

Institute of Outdoor Drama

Director, John Ahart, and Associate Director, Rose Buckner Ahart, attended the Managers, Directors, and Promoters Conference held by the Institute of Outdoor Drama, October 29, 30, and 31, 1987, at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. John presented his thoughts and experience at a panel entitled, "Funding Ideas". Rose appeared on a panel which focused on "Handling Your Audience."

The conference was informative and enjoyable. John was asked to serve as emcee at the Friday evening dinner for conference participants. Louis E. Catron from the Department of Theatre at the College of William and Mary

was the featured speaker.

The Aharts also enjoyed visiting with friends, David Hammond, Artistic Director of Playmakers Repertory Theatre at the University in Chapel Hill, and Millie Barringer, Chairman of the Department of Theatre there.

Thanks go to IOD Director, Mark Sumner, and the IOD staff and conference participants for making the weekend a productive learning experience for all who attended.

Please Note: Our usual professionally graphically designed newsletter has been replaced, for the present, with this less fancy and less expensive model! We do hope you enjoy reading the latest news about GAPS presented in a more modest format.

Special Performances

GAPS has presented several special performances in '87 and '88. On August 5, 1987, Rose Buckner Ahart presented her one-woman show, In Memory of Eleanor Roosevelt, for the Illinois Association of Electric Cooperatives Convention in Springfield. She again performed the show for the Paxton Historical Society, Paxton, Illinois, September 25, 1987.

On July 24, the 1988 cast presented excerpts from Your Obedient Servant, A. Lincoln on the outdoor stage at Dickson Mounds, a well-known archaeological museum of the American Indian located between Lewistown and Havana. The performance was free and open to the public, with approximately 300 in attendance.

The '88 cast also participated in several interpretive presentations at New Salem. Actors recreated the 1832 state legislative debates and election in the New Salem village itself. In addition, actors performed several "characters" drawn from the New Salem history. These were presented in the New Salem cabins. Thanks go to Site Manager, Dave Hedrick, and Director of Historic Sites, Bob Coomer, for making possible this participation by GAPS.

Pre-Show Recognition

June 26 a number of individuals who contributed to GAPS in various ways were honored. A group of individuals and businesses who made possible the purchase of the old Shamell Manor for use by the company were honored. They are: Athens State Bank, Samuel Blane, John B. Clark, Realtor, Menard County Board, Ruth E. Metzger, Realtor, National Bank of Petersburg, Charles Robbins, Realtor, The First National Bank of Petersburg, and Clarence Tozer. A plaque bearing the names of these individuals and businesses was presented to Menard County Board Director, Merle Kirby.

Volunteers who helped make "GAPS Place", as it is called, ready for the arrival of the '88 company were also honored: Jim Toal, Vicki Lowery, Eric Lowery, Bob Davies, Jan Blasko, Ron Turasky, John Hudspeth, Donna Hitchcock, Dave Hedrick, Gloria Patrick, Karen Dillon, Harris Boeker, Carroll Cline, and Rodney Rhodes. Their names were engraved on nameplates attached to a piece of wood from the stage which now hangs in GAPS Place.

On opening night, June 18, representatives from Illinois Bell and the New Salem Lincoln League were recognized for donations made to GAPS. In honor of the gifts (\$200 and above) engraved nameplates have been placed on benches in the theatre.

Phonathon volunteers were also honored on opening night for their invaluable contribution to GAPS.

IHC Staff Change

Robert Klaus, former Executive Director of the Illinois Humanities Council, has taken a position as Executive Director of the the American Fund for Dental Health. Long-time IHC staff-person, Frank Pettis, is Acting Executive Director of the IHC. Our sincere best wishes go to Robert Klaus and his family; Robert was a consistent advocate and supporter of GAPS, as well as a personal friend. His efforts on behalf of GAPS will always be remembered, as will his contributions to the Humanities in Illinois. We look forward to working with Frank Pettis, whose involvements with GAPS and the IHC are long-standing, and whose contributions are too numerous to mention.

IOT and Artstour

GAPS was awarded matching monies which should total approximately \$3,500

to assist with advertising. As a result of other funding cutbacks, the GAPS advertising budget was drastically reduced.

GAPS has again been placed on the Illinois Arts Council Artstour roster, which means that organizations who present GAPS touring productions in Illinois (i.e., the one-person shows) are eligible for fee support from the Illinois Arts Council. For information on this program write Artstour, Illinois Arts Council, State of Illinois Center, 100 W. Randolph, Suite 10-500, Chicago, IL 60601, or call (312) 917-6750.

GAPS Place Open House

On July 10 GAPS hosted an open house at GAPS Place, the former Shamell Manor which houses company members during the summer months. Volunteers, led by co-chairs, Donna Hitchcock and Vicki Lowery, provided refreshments and greeted guests who toured the building. Company members were on hand to talk with visitors and assist with tours. Rose Buckner Ahart helped organize the event which was attended by approximately thirty people.

As a result of the open house many items of furniture, linens, curtains, flatware, and other items were donated. To date, such items have been received from Cindy Hall and the Krannert Center Student Association, Bob Davies, Gloria Patrick, Rodney Rhodes, Donna Hitchcock, Vicki Lowery, St. Paul's United Church of Christ, Carol & Al White, Mary Freeland, Mrs. Casten, Gena Boensel, Dave Hedrick, Mildred and Chuck Shane, Helen Nichols, and an anonymous donor.

GAPS Place still needs a number of items, as well as contributions to cover the costs of insurance and plumbing and building repairs. Items needed are: curtains, linens, silverware, couches, kitchen tables, kitchen chairs, overstuffed chairs, floor fans, ceiling fans, microwave oven, lamps, pictures, paint, paint brushes, dressers, end tables, water hose, vacuum cleaner, pots and pans, dishes, cleaning supplies, refrigerators, and a television. If you have any of these or other items and would like to donate them to GAPS contact Vicki Lowery or Donna Hitchcock at (217) 632-2958.

Donations of money can be earmarked specifically to pay for certain projects. A new front door and lock were installed at a cost of \$400. Anyone wishing to contribute all or part of the cost will be recognized with their name engraved on a nameplate on or near the door. Anyone interested in donating money for redecorating of a room or roof repairs or general assistance with GAPS Place should make their check payable to GAPS and indicate that it is for GAPS Place or for a specific need at GAPS Place. Send gifts to GAPS, Station A, Box 2178, Champaign, IL 61820. Individuals wishing to volunteer should call Donna Hitchcock or Vicki Lowery.

Volunteer's Note

Through the efforts of some concerned citizens GAPS has a place of their own. Housing has always been a terrific problem for the company. The former Shamell Manor has been purchased by Menard County who is leasing it year-round to GAPS. It is up to the company and their friends and volunteers to make it liveable again.

The building has been empty for a few years, and so much work was needed just to make it liveable this season. Many volunteer hours have been spent sweeping, mopping, mending and laundering drapes, fixing plumbing leaks, assembling a small kitchen area on the main level and cleaning a few sleeping rooms just in one wing of the building. The cast and crew have spent hours themselves trying to give their place a new image. The heat of the summer made it more difficult although things have improved a little.

They are proud of their place and are thinking about a sign out front telling all "This is GAPS Place" as it stands proud and tall on the morning horizon of New Salem. Let it then be a bright new beginning.

Donna Hitchcock, Petersburg

Notes on Friends and Alums:

...Cass and Nellie Foster welcomed the birth of their son, Ian, in March. Loving good wishes to the three of them...Karl Bockemeier (you may have seen him play Lincoln or Carl Sandburg or Vachel Lindsay) has joined the Peace Corps and is working in Jamaica...Scott McLemore and his wife, Page, live and work in Florida; Scott and Dave Flickenger work at Disneyworld... Dana Johnson came through to tell us she is taking a new job as a physical therapist in Iowa...Steve Humphrey and Dean Kharasch came down from Chicago to visit... Carol (Kaiser) Milan and her husband, Pat, welcomed the birth of their daughter, Julia Consuelo, March 30, 1987...Darrelyn Burnett writes that she still enjoys teaching at New Trier in Evanston, IL...Debra Brown

taught dramatics at Culver-Stockton College and headed the children's theatre at Quincy Community Theatre; she joined GAPS for the summer season... Diana Spinrad visited from Chicago... Glenn Bugala says he is doing well in Lafayette, Indiana... Ruth Ahart, John Ahart's mother, visited John and Rose and the GAPS cast for several days... Rose Ahart's mother, Rose Buckner, visited them, also, and enjoyed seeing the show and the '88 cast... Tom Lawton attended our opening picnic... Mark Fullerton and Beth and Bob Amsbury-Marion are doing extremely well with their new theatre: the Seattle Public Theatre.

At this writing, 1988 audience attendance is up: 884 more people have attended than in 1987. Final attendance figures will no doubt show an overall increase.

From Our Supporters:

"Dear GAPS,

My wife and I were saddened upon learning of your decision to cut back your performances. We feel the necessity to do so is an insult to the cultural and educational value of Illinois---and really of our nation. So much state and federal financial support is being channelled to projects of questionable or lasting value! Constantly we are hearing the criticism that our young people are not being taught or made aware of our history. Now another source is having to be removed. Is that progress or regression?

...As in the past, nevertheless, we shall attend several times this summer and bring friends with us. Attending your performances at New Salem Park has gotten to be a tradition and no summer would be complete without hearing Lincoln sounds coming from Kelso Hollow.

Sincerely,
Ray and Helen Shull
Springfield, Il "

We were saddened by the deaths of three friends and supporters. Al Brandt, of Petersburg, passed away December 11, 1987. Al had housed company members in his home and was active in helping renovate GAPS Place. Al was a gentle man, and always had a kind word for everyone at GAPS.

Larry Barrett, GAPS accountant and friend, passed away January 29, 1988. He had been associated with GAPS for many years and was a pleasure to know through the years.

Blanche Christensen, of Petersburg, is sincerely missed. Blanche welcomed us when she ran the Newstand in Petersburg, and provided housing for actors. All three individuals will be sorely missed. Our deep sympathy and prayers extend to their families and loved ones.

A Word of Thanks

I want to express my sincere appreciation to the many individuals who sent notes, made phone calls, and offered kind words of support to John and me after the loss of my father, John L. Buckner, June, 1987. Your caring gestures will be remembered always and will be a continuing source of comfort in the years ahead. A special word of thanks to St. Paul's United Church of Christ in Petersburg whose presence was strongly felt during those difficult days.

Rose Buckner Ahart

Your Gift Counts

When funds are available, your gift increases by 40% from the Illinois Humanities Council. And for gifts of \$25 or more, according to the amount given, a free pass to the show, GAPS newsletter, and bumper sticker are yours as a way of saying "Thanks". Please return this form with your gift to GAPS, Station A, Box 2178, Champaign, Il 61820. And be sure to sign the IHC matching form below.

Please Circle: I do/do not need a bumper sticker and membership card.

☐ Angel (\$250 and up)
☐ Patron (\$100-\$249)
☐ Sustaining Member (\$50-\$99)
☐ Supporting Member (\$25-\$49)
☐ Donor (up to \$25)
(amount)

Name(s) as you would like it/them to appear in playbill: _____

Address: _____

*** PLEASE SIGN!!

We understand this donation is a gift to the Illinois Humanities Council and the National Endowment for the Humanities. If matching funds are available from NEH, GAPS will receive an additional sum, equal to 40% of our gift.

(Signature)

(Date)

The following is reprinted from the 1988 Playbill:

The 1988 season is dedicated in loving memory to the remarkable life and spirit of John Lindsay Buckner (1904-1987).

This year we've had to give up some things. We've given up Vachel and Carl and Edgar Lee. There'll be no Shipwreck Kelly, no dancing the Charleston, no "Bless 'em all" sung gathering around the WW2 pinup of Betty Grable. We won't talk about this "little lonely floating planet", and the voice of Martin Luther King, Jr. won't echo through the sycamores. We won't even light the candles in the room where Lincoln's body lay at the Old State Capitol.

We've had to tighten our belts, you see. Make a few changes to survive. Like most programs in Illinois we're having to cope with funding cutbacks. We're trying to find out how much we can still say with one play instead of four. It's a loss alright. Even with the words of Lincoln to use as our lifeline, it feels thin and a little like defeat sometimes.

That's why we've looked around for help. And it's come. From all kinds of people in extraordinary ways.

One man who's helping is John Lindsay Buckner.

John Lindsay Buckner, extraordinary American.

We were twenty minutes from our opening performance last season when the call came. I ran to my car and headed for Kentucky. John Buckner fought through that night and another, but this time the struggle was too much for even him. His body, which had refused to surrender to stroke, pneumonia--complication after complication--for nearly six years, could endure no longer.

Take it all away. Take away independence. Take away vocation, travel, contact with familiars: places, people. Take away the ability to eat, to swallow; take away the ability to read, to write, to move even in one's own bed, and most of us are likely to find life growing increasingly tiresome, a test beyond our endurance. Even John's full life as athlete, archaeologist, teacher, inventor, geologist could hardly have prepared him for this. Yet, for six years--nearly all the time I knew him--John rose above each new limitation, never giving up, never stopping his celebration of each day, never ceasing to want to know.

We talked about Lincoln, he and I, about this park he had seen but once. On my last visit I had read to him the Autobiography of Frederick Douglass, the words of that extraordinary black man of Lincoln's day. He cried then. Cried as he often did when things were too sweet, too rich, too full of life to be absorbed any other way. Cried and laughed. That was John's gift. Meeting life head on. Breathing it in, every full, sweet, undeniable, charged minute of it.

They were rich years, those last six. Rich for John and rich for his youngest daughter--my wife--whose own laughter and tears mixed with his as I watched them share, oh so much, in those extraordinary times.

So, John, we learned from you. Sometimes, we see most clearly when there seems so little left to be seen. Sometimes, we hear best when there is only a little left to be heard.

This season is for you, John--a small beginning on a long repayment. Perhaps one play about Lincoln is all we need for now. I know you understand.

John Ahart, Founding Artistic Director



the great american people show

at Lincoln's new salem

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SEPT.-MAY: STATION A BOX 2178 • CHAMPAIGN, IL 61820

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Journal-Register

16, 1992

City edition

35 cents

Bus driver convicted

using kindergarten passengers

who tried to shield her of a TV camera. In what a well-planned effort, two of the camera and pulled and a man waiting under a blanket over the camera- to keep Mansfield from 1. ghter, Shirley Stilwell, on a unidentified woman on a limping Mansfield was r and left.

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Hebron said he will ask for leniency during sentencing because Mansfield is 60 years old.

Before retiring to decide the case, the jury heard two views of what the evidence showed. There was no physical evidence, only the words of the children and some circumstantial evidence that apparently led the six-man, six-woman jury to believe



Lucille Mansfield

See **GUILTY** on page 4

Judge orders officer retried in King beating

New trial site undetermined

By **NORMA MEYER**

COPLEY NEWS SERVICE

LOS ANGELES — A judge Friday ordered a retrial on one unresolved charge against Officer Laurence Powell and indicated he wants the proceedings transferred back to Los Angeles County.

Superior Court Judge Stanley Weisberg acknowledged that the April 29 verdicts in the Rodney King beating case were a catalyst for civil unrest, but he warned: "A single

■ San Francisco fires its police chief/page 3

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Powell's count of excessive force was the only charge a Simi Valley jury failed to agree upon, hours before the outbreak of the nation's worst rioting this century.

The panel returned 10 not-guilty verdicts on behalf of the white Los Angeles police officers seen on the March 3, 1991, videotaped beating of King, who is black. But the jury deadlocked 8-4 in favor of acquitting Powell on the



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Handwritten signature

Things won't be jumping at marina this weekend, but boat show still a go

by BERNARD SCHOENBURG

STAFF WRITER

The parachutists are grounded and would-be bungee jumpers are in limbo, but the boat show will go on this weekend at Lake Springfield Marina.

The business is located at the old Knights of Columbus facility near the Lake Springfield wildlife sanctuary. Its formal address is 7100 Woodland Trail.

The marina has been promoting this weekend's boat show to help kick off the season, and original advertisements mentioned parachutists jumping out of airplanes and bungee jumping over the water.

The ads got the attention of City Water, Light and Power officials, who oversee lake lands. And according to Jim Stritz, CWLP's director of administrative services, the same anti-flying ordinance that bans seaplanes from Lake Springfield also bans

See **NO JUMP** on page 4

Carlinville bus driver convicted

Found guilty of sexually abusing kindergarten passengers

By BILL BUSH

STAFF WRITER

CARLINVILLE — Bus driver Lucille Mansfield is guilty of sexually molesting three kindergarten students, a jury ruled Friday.

Mansfield shook her head briefly but showed little emotion as a bailiff read the verdict finding her guilty on all three counts of aggravated criminal sexual abuse.

Macoupin County Circuit Judge Joseph Koval allowed Mansfield to remain free on bond until her sentence on June 11 at 9 a.m. Mansfield faces a possible 21 years in prison.

Mansfield conferred for several minutes with her attorney before being quickly escorted out of the courthouse by an armada of mostly elderly family members

and supporters who tried to shield her from the view of a TV camera. In what appeared to be a well-planned effort, two men got in front of the camera and pulled up their shirts and a man waiting under a stairwell threw a blanket over the cameraman in an effort to keep Mansfield from being videotaped.

With her daughter, Shirley Stillwell, on one arm and an unidentified woman on the other arm, a limping Mansfield was hurried into a car and left.

The verdict, reached after 4½ hours of deliberation, closed one chapter in a story that began Oct. 3, when the Carlinville school system suspended Mansfield with pay. The State Department of Children and Family Services and the county sheriff's department subsequently launched an investigation into allegations of abuse on her bus.

"I'm pleased with the jury's verdict," said Macoupin County State's Attorney Vince Moreth, who prosecuted the case. "I feel the community has received the justice that it deserves."

"We're real disappointed," said defense attorney Will Hebron. "I'm sure she'll be appealing. I thought we had a pretty solid case — that the circumstantial evidence wasn't there."

Hebron said he will ask for leniency during sentencing because Mansfield is 60 years old.

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See **GUILTY** on page 4

Lucille Mansfield

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■ San Francisco fires its police chief / page 3

criminal trial cannot cause or solve the major social and economic and other problems that exist in society."

Powell's count of excessive force was the only charge a Simi Valley jury failed to agree upon, hours before the outbreak of the nation's worst rioting this century.

The panel returned 10 not-guilty verdicts on behalf of the white Los Angeles police officers seen on the March 3, 1991, videotaped beating of King, who is black. But the jury designated 4-1 in favor of acquitting Powell on the remaining count, which alleges he used his badge as an excuse to unnecessarily hit the motorist with his baton dozens of times. Powell testified he feared for his life.

The judge was sharply criticized for sending the case to predominantly white, conservative Ventura County, in which Simi Valley lies. Now he appears to want the case back in Los Angeles. Weisberg ordered attorneys to return May 21 with research on whether last year's appeals court ruling that moved the trial out of Los Angeles County is still valid.

The 28-year-old patrolman and his attorney, who were often lighthearted with the media at the trial, appeared extremely glum as they sat in a specially outfitted downtown courtroom with bulletproof glass. Outside in the hallway, security was unusually tight.

Powell was whisked in and out through a private entrance of the courthouse, which has rows of boarded-up windows smashed by rioters. He remains free on bail.

Earlier, Powell's attorney, Michael Stone, argued that the charge should be dismissed, in part because jurors will be fearful of serving on a trial associated with the upheaval. He pointed out the first jury was condemned by politicians up to President Bush and some members had their lives threatened.

"I don't believe Officer Powell will be able to get a fair trial anywhere in this state on this count," Stone said.

Meanwhile, The Associated Press reported Friday that the swift prosecution of four black men accused in a white trucker's beating could pile anger atop frustration felt by many over the police acquittals.

Dominic Williams, 18, Henry Watson, 27, and Antoine Miller, 29, were charged Thursday with attempted premeditated murder and related charges in the beating of truck driver Reginald Denny. Gary Williams, 33, was charged with robbing Denny.

Denny, 38, was pulled from his rig at Florence and Normandie avenues in south-central Los Angeles as rioting erupted after the King killings. The incident was televised live.

Black activists including members of the Nation of Islam were forming a defense fund for the four, said Cegles Karman, president of the Los Angeles chapter.

Danlman Williams' attorney Dennis Palmieri testified Thursday that Denny may have provoked the attack by shouting racial slurs.



Children play on a statue of Abraham Lincoln outside the new visitors center at New Salem.

Center of attention

Long-awaited New Salem facility opens

By JENNI DAVIS
STAFF WRITER

The Illinois Historic Preservation Agency opened a \$22 million visitors center at Lincoln's New Salem Friday, predicting that the addition will attract even more visitors to the state's most popular historic site.

"This is something we've needed for a long time," said Jack Knappert of Petersburg, president of the New Salem Lincoln League, a private group that contributed more than \$180,000 toward the center.

"People have been coming here for over 80 years, and the only way Lincoln's story got out before was through our live interpreters."

About 650,000 people a year visit New Salem, a restored log-cabin village where Abraham Lincoln lived in the 1830s. Attendance is expected to reach 1 million annually with the addition of the visitors center, said Dave Blanchette, spokesman for Historic Preservation.

The 17,300-square-foot center includes exhibit areas that describe Lincoln's life. Only a third of the exhibits are finished. Blanchette said the remainder will be completed as Historic Preservation's time and money allows.

The exhibits surround 11 murals depicting scenes from Lincoln's life at New Salem and a bronze statue of Lincoln looking back at New Salem when he left for the last time.

The site also features a 250-seat auditorium where visitors can see a 15-minute audio-visual program that chronicles Lincoln's six years at New Salem.

New Salem is one of the sites where Historic Preservation is considering charging admission if the General Assembly passes legislation allowing entrance fees at historic sites.

New Salem is about 20 miles northwest of Springfield, near Petersburg on Illinois 87. The center's hours are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., seven days a week. New Salem village is open 8 a.m. to dusk.



Corby Gorman of Peoria videotapes the interior of the New Salem visitors center, which opened Friday. Inside the center are 11 4-

by-8-foot murals portraying major events in Lincoln's life. The murals were painted by Gorman's company, Harco Screen Graphics Inc.

State Journal-Register/Chris Young

Despite Soviet fall, Siberian escapee prefers new home

By KEVIN McDERMOTT
STAFF WRITER

Dimitri Sokolenko on Friday walked into the Old State Capitol, raised his right hand, and cut off his last link with the former Soviet Union.

"I absolutely and entirely renounce... all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty," said Sokolenko, his Russian accent drifting through the same flag-draped chamber where Abraham Lincoln's voice once echoed.

Sokolenko, 31, risked his life escaping communism, only to watch from a distance as it fell. He was one of 53 immigrants who were granted full American citizenship in Friday's ceremony.

U.S. Judge Richard Mills led the

See **CITIZEN** on page 4

GOOD MORNING

Today's weather

Mostly sunny, breezy and warmer today, high in the middle to upper 80s. Tonight, a chance of rain; low in the low 60s.

Datalla on page 2.

Index

ADVICE	34
CITY/STATE	7
CLASSIFIED	13
COMICS	30
ENTERTAINMENT	33
FOR THE RECORD	8
MARKETPLACE	10
OBITUARIES	32
POLICE BEAT	8
RELIGION NEWS	36
SATURDAY A.M.	31
SPORTS	26



Fashion frugality
"Dress-for-Less" is a must-have manual for any aspiring fashion plate with a little spending savvy.

SATURDAY A.M., PAGE 31

60 pages

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City 'finds' \$2.5 million for renovation

Work may soon begin on old county building

By BERNARD SCHOENBURG
STAFF WRITER

Mayor Ossie Langfelder said Friday he has identified \$2.5 million that can be spent to renovate the former Sangamon County Building for city use. If the city council approves, work could begin within several weeks, he added.

The money will be a loan to the city from the city's own self-insurance fund, which stands at \$26.8 million. "We finally found a funding source without increasing taxes — that was my main concern," Langfelder said. Actuaries have approved transfer of the \$2.5 million out of the self-insurance fund. It will be repaid with 7 percent interest from other city funds, said City Budget Director Carl Forn.

Most or all of that money could come from rental savings generated

as the city moves departments out of private buildings, Forn said. The city pays about \$250,000 annually in rent.

The city council voted 7-1, with two "present" votes, in September 1990 to buy the building, which is on the southwest corner of Ninth and Monroe streets, just east of the Municipal Building, for \$4.8 million.

County buildings were moved out of the old building and into the new Sangamon County office and jail complex on the northeast corner of Ninth and Monroe streets last year.

Langfelder said Friday it would be "very optimistic" to think any city employees will be in the renovated building by the end of the year. But work should be expedited, he said, so the police department can move as quickly as possible to make way for a proposed federal courts and office complex. That project, still being developed, could go on the square block along Jefferson Street that now includes the city's police station and main fire station.

First phases of rehabilitation of the

old county building could include about \$300,000 in asbestos removal work, and another \$300,000 to demolish some internal walls.

Architectural fees are estimated at up to \$85,750. An ordinance introduced Friday would authorize the city to contract with Joe Langford Associates Ltd. for a basic fee of \$75,000 and up to \$28,250 on site observation and other work.

Langfelder did plan to seek emergency passage of the ordinance, meaning passage probably will not come until June. "If the council approves this particular ordinance, I would think work could probably begin within 45 days," the mayor said.

Form estimates that the full cost of moving the police department and other city agencies into the building will be \$3.1 million. The final \$800,000 will probably come from tax increment financing money, he said.

TIF funds come from certain taxes within designated areas including downtown, and the money is supposed to help those areas.

Staffing woes mean fewer events at New Salem

By ANN GORMAN
CORRESPONDENT

Published Monday, February 26, 2007

PETERSBURG - Two major events last year - a reunion and a flatboat reenactment - helped to mark the 175th anniversary of Abraham Lincoln's arrival at New Salem, where he lived and work from 1831 to 1837.

But the manager of Lincoln's New Salem State Historic Site, says there will be fewer such events this year.

"We've cut back a lot," site manager David Hedrick said of the 2007 lineup. Hedrick also pointed out the events calendar was expanded two years ago to coincide with the opening of the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Museum in Springfield.

"We saw it as an opportunity to turn our declining attendance around, and it did," he said.

The Illinois Historic Preservation Agency operates the reconstructed frontier village.

The 175th anniversary events included the Reunion of Direct Descendants of the New Salem Community in July, attracting hundreds of people from across the country. Crowds also gathered in September on the banks of the Sangamon River, where staff and volunteers navigated a replica of a flatboat, which carried Lincoln to New Salem.

Sixteen other programs were held between April and October on topics such as cooking, gardening and funeral practices of the 1830s.

Despite the reunion turnout, attendance of 466,544 last year was down from 510,024 in 2005. Donations were up by \$3,000, however, to \$60,869.

"Gasoline was at an all-time high," Hedrick said of the 2006 season. "My guess is that that stifled some travel."

Hedrick said New Salem has nine staff vacancies, and despite the nearly 20,000 hours put in by approximately 300 volunteers last year, park employees still spent a lot of time preparing for events and cleaning up afterward.

"We really struggled to pull off last year's events," he said.

As a result, only eight events are planned this year, though a ninth could be added:

- An antique farm show, including plowing demonstrations by draft-horse teams and antique farm equipment, is schedule for May 5. Cooking,

<http://www.sj-r.com/sections/news/printfile/108707.asp>

2/27/2007

weaving, sewing and other displays will be set up in the log homes.

- Glory Days is scheduled for June 30 and July 1. Visitors can watch volunteers re-enact an 1830s militia muster, electing officers, signing up for militia service and performing drills. They also can march with brooms serving as "weapons."
- The Mississippi Valley Morgan Horse Club presents a daylong exhibit July 28.

"They've been doing this a long time," Hedrick said of the club members. "They talk about the evolution and use of the Morgan horse breed, which dates back to the period we're interpreting here."

- Demonstrations of dice throwing, boxing and wrestling, common forms of entertainment in the early 1800s, will be held Aug. 4-5. Mike Chapman, author and executive director of the International Wrestling Institute and Museum in Newton, Iowa, will recount the historic wrestling match at New Salem between Lincoln and Jack Armstrong of nearby Clary's Grove. Porta High School wrestlers also will show various wrestling moves and styles.

Historians have recorded several versions and outcomes of the famous match, but "all the stories describe Lincoln as a very proficient wrestler," Hedrick said.

- The annual Traditional Music Festival will be Sept. 8-9, including jam sessions that feature the acoustic sounds of banjos, guitars, mandolins, fiddles, dulcimers and basses throughout the village. There also will be evening shows in the outdoor theater.
- Fur, Feather and Fin, Frontier-Style, scheduled for Sept. 22, will allow spectators to learn how New Salem resident Jack Kelso made his living hunting, fishing and trapping in central Illinois in the 1830s. Volunteers will discuss skinning and tanning hides, wild-game cooking, gathering and preserving berries, curing and smoking meat and collecting honey.
- The traditional candlelight tour of New Salem will be Oct. 5-6.
- The Illinois Professional Land Surveyors Association will conduct a surveying party reenactment Oct. 6-7. There also will be lectures on the topic. Lincoln charted roads, towns and other properties while working as a deputy surveyor in New Salem.

Menard County Trails and Greenways is considering a hike of nearly 12 miles through the historic site's approximately 700 acres. Hedrick said details still are being finalized, but the tentative date is Memorial Day.

Hedrick said no "grand plans" have been scheduled for the anniversary of Lincoln's 200th birthday in 2009, though he suggested developing a permanent exhibit near the river for the reproduction flatboat.

"It would be a self-interpretive exhibit, with a roof over the flatboat and some panels explaining Lincoln's river experience," he said. "In my opinion, that would be a good bicentennial project - it would be there for many

Staffing woes mean fewer events at New Salem

years."

Ann Gorman can be reached through the metro desk at 788-1519.

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NEW SALEM ON THE FRONTIER

Log construction of houses and other buildings throughout the wooded frontier is shown in this detail. This building served as a general store in Lincoln's day.



A portrait of Lincoln hangs over the stone fireplace of the postoffice where Lincoln once served as postmaster.



A frontier store looked like this in early days. It stocked only such foods and articles as could not be grown or made at home.

In crude homes like these the frontier settlers made themselves as comfortable as they could, winter and summer. The addition at the left was a shop used for making barrels and other wooden articles.



The blacksmith was one of the most important citizens in early communities. In addition to shoeing horses, he repaired tools and wagons.

New Salem, Illinois, became a frontier community like thousands of others when pioneers were pushing westward toward the Mississippi River. Most traces of such communities have vanished, but New Salem has been restored and is visited by many people each year because it was here that Abraham Lincoln grew to manhood. Simple scenes like these were everyday sights to thousands of American citizens only 100 years ago.

settled in the cities were likely to make their homes in wretched tenements and shanties, because they could afford nothing better. Since low wage scales tend to lower the standards of living, native-born workers resented the threat to their own higher standards of living.

Opponents of the Democratic Party also were disturbed because so many of the new Americans added voting strength to Democratic political machines, such as the Tammany Hall machine in New York City. Some religious groups also objected to the newcomers because many of the immigrants, particularly among the Irish and Germans, were Roman Catholics. Protestants were alarmed by the increase of Catholic churches, convents, and parochial schools.

In the early 1850's the scattered groups

which opposed the immigrants formed a semi-secret political organization which called itself the American Party. When asked about the name and purpose of the party, its members replied: "I know nothing." Soon the party came to be called the "Know-Nothing" Party.

— CHECK-UP —

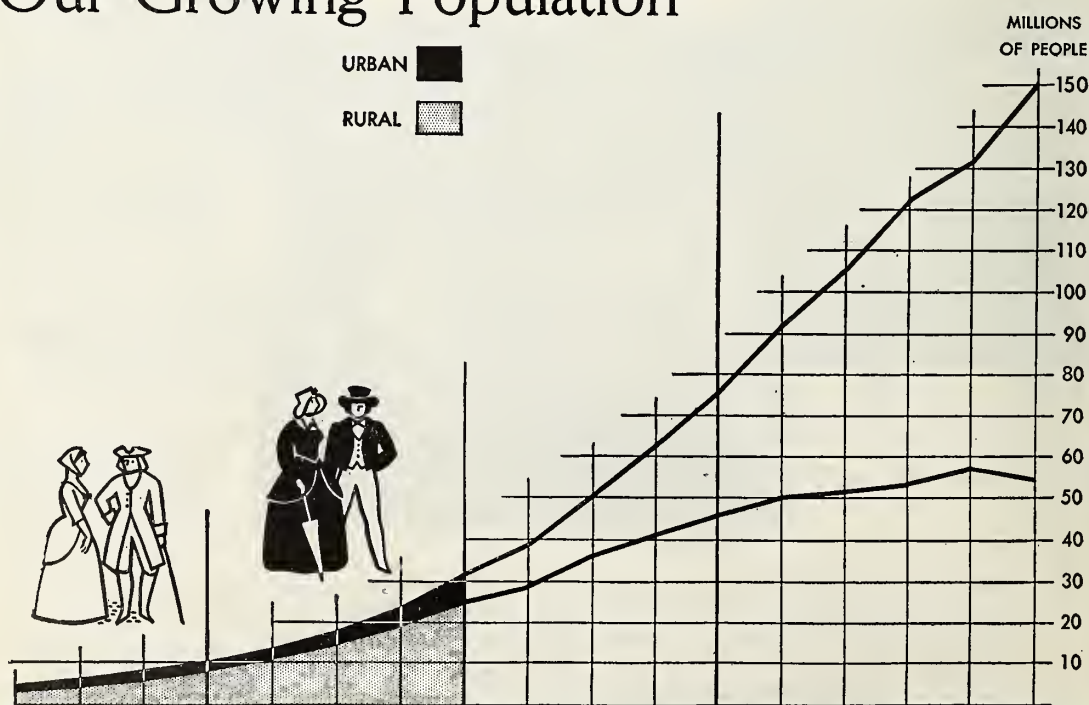
Why did the population of the United States increase rapidly in the second quarter of the nineteenth century?

1. What evidences were there that our population was rapidly increasing?
2. Why did the Irish migrate to America? the Germans? Where did these two nationalities tend to settle?
3. Why were some Americans hostile to the immigrants? How did they show their hostility?

The growth of population in the United States from 1790 to 1950 is shown in charts on this page, on page 423, and on page 584. About how large was the population in 1820? About how great was the increase from 1790 to 1820? What was the approximate population in 1860? Was the rate of increase more rapid before or after 1820? What was happening by 1860 to the proportion of people living in urban places?

Our Growing Population

URBAN ■
RURAL ■



The EMANCIPATOR

Published by
THE LINCOLN SAVINGS BANK
OF BROOKLYN

Chapters from Abraham Lincoln's Life

DENTON OFFUT, the hustling trader who hired Lincoln to pilot a flatboat load of produce down the Mississippi to New Orleans, had more plans up his sleeve for the strapping young Indianian who did his job so well. On a bend of the Sangamon River in Illinois was rising the town of New Salem; it was a promising site, the trading center and outlet of a large, newly settled area. In 1831 the town had a sawmill, fifteen houses, a hundred people, and several stores. Offut decided that he was going to open a store to tap the wealth of the growing community. He sent up the river for his former flatboat pilot, and Lincoln, glad of the opportunity, bade good-bye to his folks and set out for New Salem by canoe.

He arrived in town on Election Day; someone at the voting place told him a clerk was wanted and asked him if he could write. "Oh, I guess I can make a few rabbit tracks," he answered, and sat down to the job of registering ballots. In that one day he learned the name and face of nearly every man in New Salem. The stock for the new store hadn't come in yet, but Lincoln kept himself busy. He piloted a flatboat down to the Illinois River; then returned and threw up a log cabin on a ten-dollar lot to serve as the store building. When the goods arrived he stacked shelves with all the miscellaneous gear of a general store, from molasses to socks and shoes. Offut was delighted with the way he handled things. "He knows more than any man in the country. . . . Some day he will be President of the United States," he declared enthusiastically.



From a photograph taken for this Magazine.

SITE OF DENTON OFFUTT'S STORE.

The building in which Lincoln clerked for Denton Offutt was standing as late as 1836, and presumably stood until it rotted down. A slight depression in the earth, evidently once a cellar, is all that remains of Offutt's store. Out of this hole in the ground have grown three trees, a locust, an elm, and a sycamore, seeming to spring from the same roots, and curiously twined together; and high up on the sycamore some genius has chiselled the face of Lincoln.


Is the Travelling Public.
FOUR HORSE COACH.
 FROM SPRINGFIELD TO THE YELLOW BANKS.
VIA Sangamotown, New
 Salem, Petersburg,
 Canton, Knoxville, Monmouth, to the Yellow
 Banks.
 Leave Springfield every Wednesday morning
 at 6 o'clock, arrive at Monmouth on Friday
 evenings at 6 o'clock, and at the Yellow Banks
 on the Mississippi, next day at 12 M. Return
 the same days to Monmouth, and arrive at
 Springfield on Tuesday evenings at 6 o'clock.
 Fare through to the Yellow Banks, nine dol-
 lars; way passengers six and a fourth cents
 per mile. Baggage at the risk of the owners.
 The proprietors have procured good carriages
 and horses, and careful drivers, and every at-
 tention will be paid to the comfort and con-
 venience of passengers.
 The country through which this coach
 passes is well worthy the attention of emi-
 grants. The patronage of the public is soli-
 cited for this new enterprise.
 April 30.—34 **TRACY & RENY.**

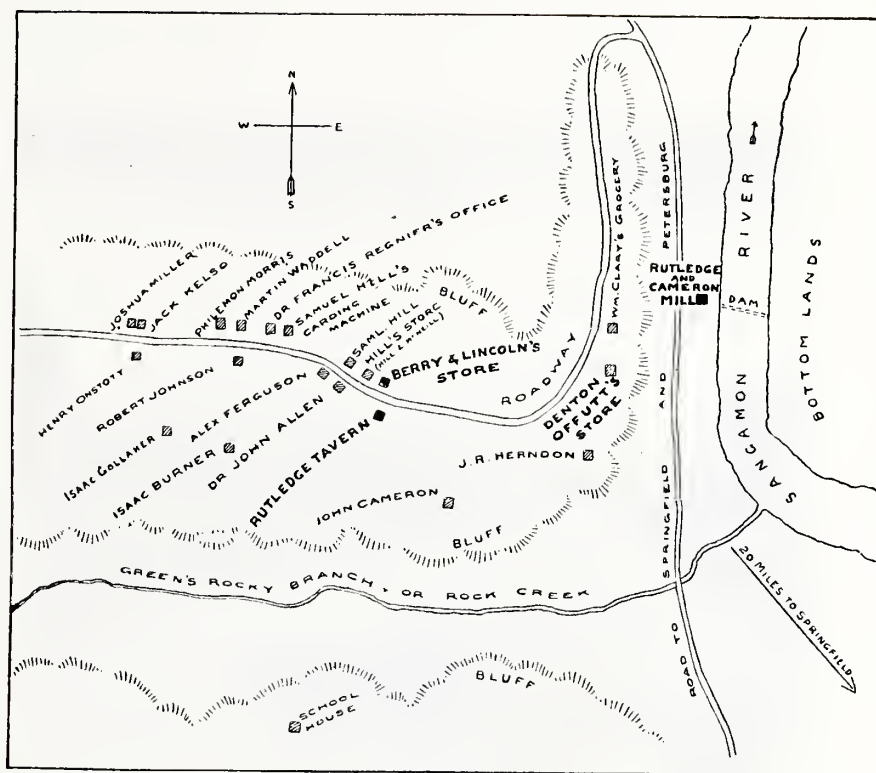
A STAGE-COACH ADVERTISEMENT, 1834.

This advertisement appeared in the "Sangamo Journal" in April, 1834, and held a place in the paper through the next three years. As the "Four Horse Coach" ran through Sangamon town and New Salem, it doubtless had Lincoln as a passenger now and then, but not often, probably, for the fare from New Salem to Springfield was one dollar and twenty-five cents, and walking, or riding upon a borrowed horse, must generally have been preferred by Lincoln to so costly a mode of travelling.



THE NEW SALEM MILL TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

The Rutledge and Cameron mill, of which Lincoln at one time had charge, stood on the same spot as the mill in the picture, and had the same foundation. From the map on page 18 it will be seen that the mill was below the bluff and east of the town.



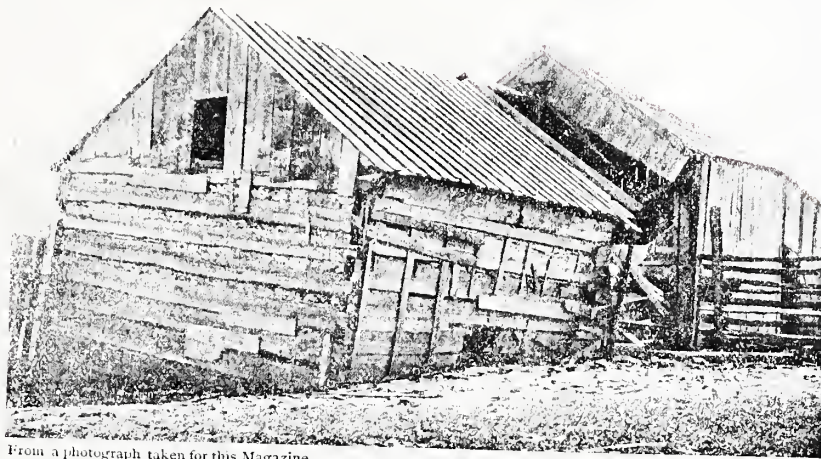
MAP OF NEW SALEM.

Map made by J. McCan Davis, aided by surviving inhabitants of New Salem. Dr. John Allen was the leading physician of New Salem. He was a Yankee, and was at first looked upon with suspicion, but he was soon running a Sunday-school and temperance society, though strongly opposed by the conservative church people. Dr. Allen attended Ann Rutledge in her last illness. He was thrifty, and moving to Petersburg in 1840, became wealthy. He died in 1860. Dr. Francis Regnier was a rival physician and a respected citizen. Samuel Hill and John McNeill (whose real name subsequently proved to be McNamar) operated a general store next to Berry & Lincoln's grocery. Mr. Hill also owned the carding-machine. He moved his store to Petersburg in 1839, and engaged in business there, dying quite wealthy. Jack Kelso followed a variety of callings, being occasionally a school-teacher, now and then a grocery clerk, and always a fisher and hunter. He was a man of some culture, and, when warmed by liquor, quoted Shakespeare and Burns profusely, a habit which won for him the close friendship of Lincoln. Joshua Miller was a blacksmith, and lived in the same house with Kelso—a double house. He is said to be still living, somewhere in Nebraska. Miller and Kelso were brothers-in-law. Philemon Morris was a tinner. Henry Onstott was a cooper by trade. He was an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and meetings were often held at his house. Rev. John Berry, father of Lincoln's partner, frequently preached there. Robert Johnson was a wheelwright, and his wife took in weaving. Martin Waddell was a hatter. He was the best-natured man in town, Lincoln possibly excepted. The Trent brothers, who succeeded Berry & Lincoln as proprietors of the store, worked in his shop for a time. William Clary, one of the first settlers of New Salem, was one of a numerous family, most of whom lived in the vicinity of "Clary's Grove." Isaac Burner was the father of Daniel Green Burner, Berry & Lincoln's clerk. Alexander Ferguson worked at odd jobs. He had two brothers, John and Elijah. Isaac Colclaker lived in a house belonging to John Ferguson. "Row" Herndon, at whose house Lincoln boarded for a year or more after going to New Salem, moved to the country after selling his store to Berry & Lincoln. John Cameron, one of the founders of the town, was a Presbyterian preacher and a highly esteemed citizen.—*Note prepared by J. McCan Davis.*



NEW SALEM.

From a painting in the State Capitol, Springfield, Illinois. New Salem, which is described in the body of this article, was founded by James Rutledge and John Cameron in 1829. In that year they built a dam across the Sangamon River, and erected a mill. Under date of October 23, 1829, Reuben Harrison, surveyor, certifies that "at the request of John Cameron, one of the proprietors, I did survey the town of New Salem." The town within two years contained a dozen or fifteen houses, nearly all of them built of logs. New Salem's population probably never exceeded a hundred persons. Its inhabitants, and those of the surrounding country, were mostly Southerners—natives of Kentucky and Tennessee—though there was an occasional Yankee among them. Soon after Lincoln left the place, in the spring of 1837, it began to decline. Petersburg had sprung up two miles down the river, and rapidly absorbed its population and business. By 1840 New Salem was almost deserted. The Rutledge tavern, the first house erected, was the last to succumb. It stood for many years, but at last crumbled away. Salem hill is now only a green cow pasture.—*Note prepared by J. McCan Davis.*

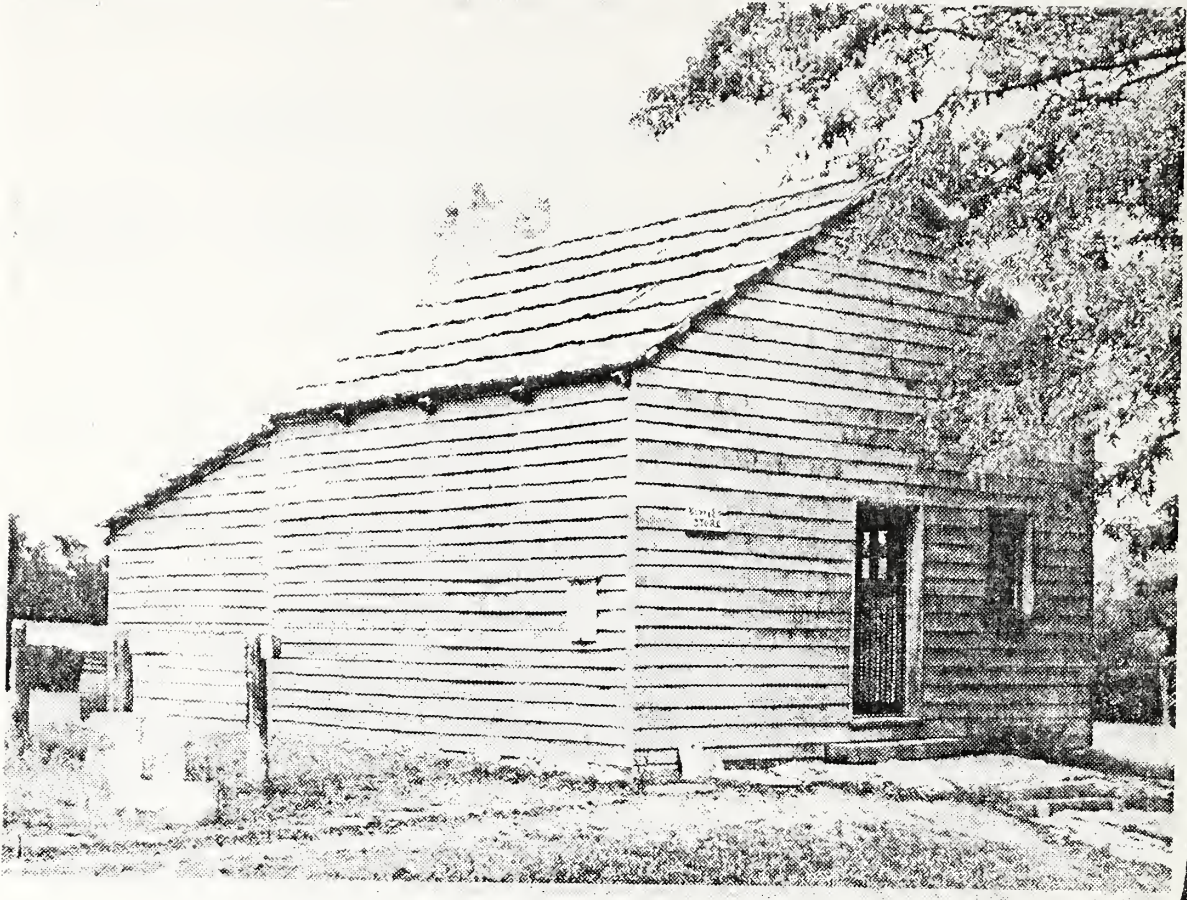


From a photograph taken for this Magazine.

BOWLING GREEN'S HOUSE.

Bowling Green's log cabin, half a mile north of New Salem, just under the bluff, still stands, but long since ceased to be a dwelling-house, and is now a tumble-down old stable. Here Lincoln was a frequent boarder, especially during the period of his closest application to the study of the law. Stretched out on the cellar door of his cabin, reading a book, he met for the first time "Dick" Yates, then a college student at Jacksonville, and destined to become the great "War Governor" of the State. Yates had come home with William G. Greene to spend his vacation, and Greene took him around to Bowling Green's house to introduce him to "his friend, Abe Lincoln." Unhappily there is nowhere in existence a picture of the original occupant of this humble cabin. Bowling Green was one of the leading citizens of the county. He was County Commissioner from 1826 to 1828; he was for many years a justice of the peace; he was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and a very active and uncompromising Whig. The friendship between him and Lincoln, beginning at a very early day, continued until his death in 1842.—*J. McCan Davis.*

Was Sold By Lincoln In 1837 And Still Sold Today



Strong Financially

Four Banks And Twelve Buildnig And Loan Groups
Give City Stable Position.

Springfield has four banks and twelve building and loan associations to give it a stable place in the nation's financial circles, a far cry of the situation in the early years of this prairie city's existence.

The banks are the First National and the First State Trusts and Savings banks, both housed in the same structure at the southwest corner of Fifth and Adams streets, the First National bank building; the Springfield Marine bank, in its own building at 112-114 South Sixth street, and the Illinois National bank, in its own building.

The building, savings and loan associations, with headquarters in this city are:

Citizens Savings and Loan association, Illinois National bank building.

First Federal Savings and Loan association, Ridgely-Farmers building.

German-American Savings and

Loan association, 221 South Fourth street.

Merchants and Mechanics Building and Loan association, Myers building.

Sangamon Building and Loan association, 312 South Fourth street.

Security Federal Savings and Loan association, 513 East Monroe street.

Springfield Building and Loan association, 604 East Capitol avenue.

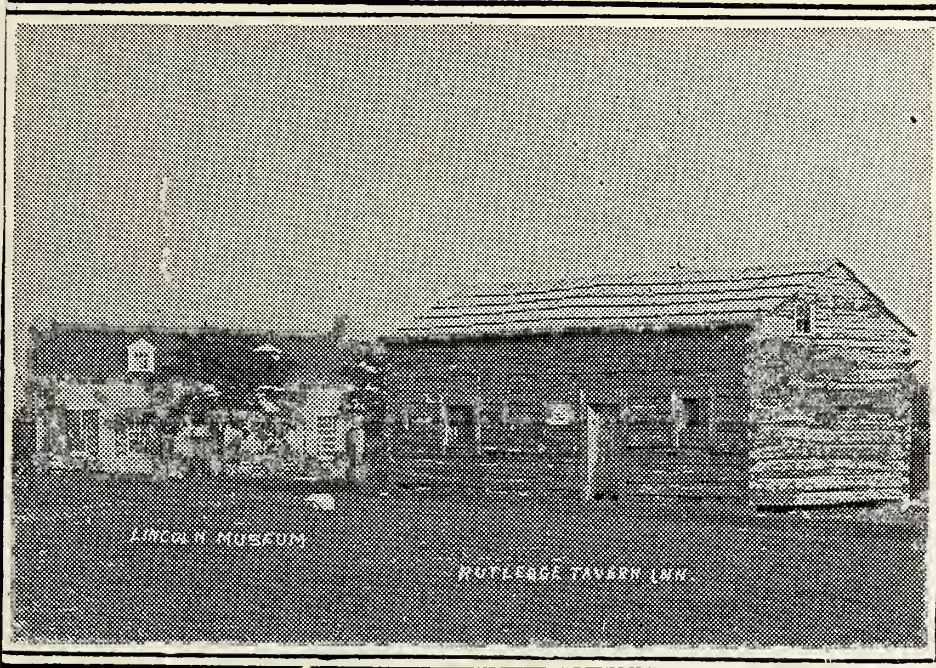
Springfield City Savings and Loan association, 320 East Adams street.

Springfield Home association, Ridgely-Farmers building.

Washington Park Building and Savings association, Lincoln theatre building.

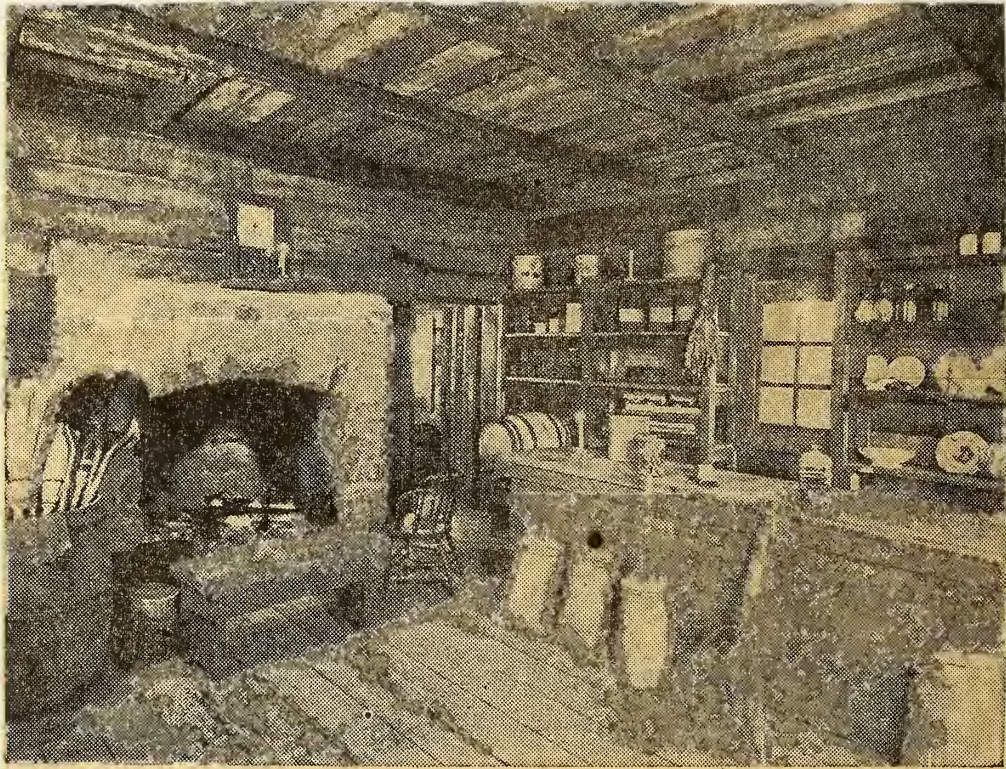
Workingmen's Savings and Homestead association, 215 South Fourth street.

First Federal Savings and Loan association, Ridgely-Farmers building.



Left—Lincoln Museum. Right—Rutledge Tavern Inn.

near u-well shoe advt



Abe Lincoln might have greeted you had you walked into this store a century or so ago. This is the interior of the Lincoln-Berry store at New Salem state park near Petersburg, Ill.

[State of Illinois Photo]

J.H. COLTON'S
Map of
ILLINOIS
SCALE OF MILES.

